The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

From the annual Report, just published, of the President and Directors to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, we learn that the gross earnings for the past year were, from passengers, $174,630; freights, $312,931; mails, $3,650; miscellaneous, $6,960—total, $498,190. The expenses were—Conducting transportation, $71,-349; Repairs of motive power, $99,240; maintenance of cars, $28,975; maintenance of road, $107,653; general expenses, $17,969—total, $325,208. Leaving net earnings, $173,972; equaling 34 73-100 per cent. which is 1 24 100 per cent. better than the previous year. A year ago the floating debt was $59,305; now $36,995.

Expenses have been increased to provide and impose the Company's property in Pittsburgh for parties engaged in the retail trade in coal and coke. Payment of forty thousand dollars in bonds, due in 1869, on purchase of this property, has been extended until the Company shall be in condition to meet it. Sums have also been expended in filling the various trestles. At Sand Patch tunnel $6,000 was used.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that the Beaver Canal Company are desirous of enlarging the capacity of their line of communication so as to admit the passage of ships between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. To this end the aid of the State is invoked in the form of a loan, either of cash or credit, to be secured by mortgage. MR. LOWRY has this project much at heart, and may press it upon the consideration of the Legislature.

GENERAL CAMERON, with that far-sightedness which is one of his leading peculiarities, has, for a long period, advocated making a slack-water navigation on the Ohio, from the head at this city to the Falls at Louisville. If this idea shall ever be realized, or if it should be consummated so far as from this point to the mouth of the Beaver, this enlargement project would assume national importance.

We do not know what prospect of going through MR. LOWRY'S scheme has, but if he should succeed he would add vastly to the prosperity not only of Pittsburgh and Erie, but to the advancement of all the country intervening between the two cities.

THE PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER to Gen. Grant is given in our columns this morning. It contains nothing new; but only reiterates his former statements. He thought to make Gen. Grant a tool for the accomplishment of some of his purposes against Congress and the laws; and failed. That he is mortified at his lack of success is natural enough; but a sense of decent shame should have restrained him from accusing the General of deceiving him and betraying his confidence. The President is himself the most conspicuous and perfidious betrayer this age has produced. Receiving vast patronage and authority from the Republicans, he has used it all to defeat their plans and frustrate their principles. Under such circumstances what right has he to complain that the General "changed his mind?" But it so happens that the officer thus assailed stands firm enough in his integrity and in the confidence of all citizens who bear true allegiance to the country, to put all his accusers to complete discomfiture.

THREE STATE ELECTIONS occur in the spring. In New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March; in Connecticut on the first Monday of April; and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April. The Democrats have had no chance of success in the latter State for a number of years. Connecticut they have carried, and in New Hampshire have waged contests indicative of hopes. In these last two States, the present season, the canvass is unusually animated, and the look now is that the Democrats will be handsomely routed in both.

A BILL has been introduced into the Senate to authorize the construction of a boom and dam on the Allegheny river, in Corydon township, Warren county. This grant is conditioned by the bill on maintaining the descending navigation of the stream, and not raising the current above low water mark without the consent of owners first had and obtained. This boom and dam are to be located at or near the mouth of Willow Creek.

This is not the enterprise to which we referred some days ago, of booming the Allegheny at Freeport.

THE failure of three successive crops in Eastern Prussia has caused great suffering among the people. The typhus fever has broken out, and, owing to the miserable condition of the famine stricken people, has spread with rapidity. The Prussian Government and local authorities find it impossible to relieve all the sufferers and appeals for aid have been made to this and other countries. In New York a committee to solicit subscriptions to a relief fund has been formed, and doubtless our German fellow citizens will be called upon to contribute

THERE is on foot a strong movement to displace MR. SEWARD from his position as Secretary of State. His principal enemies are the Blairs whose influence with President Johnson continues potent. Poor Seward! His dream of the presidency together with his brilliant name and fame have gone, and he stands a tottering wreck of what once he was, without the shelter in g wing of either party, or the remnant of any, to cover him in his hour of political despair. So much for mistaken and selfish ambition.

Our regular Harrisburg correspondent gives a further account of the frauds by which the democrats defeated MR. H. W. WILLIAMS last fall. From the Legislative proceedings it appears that one of the witnesses subpœnaed before the Investigating Committee, from Clearfield county, was waylaid upon his return and so beaten that he died. The frauds upon the ballot box, and the brutality towards the witness, are of one piece, and illustrate the depravity and recklessness of the democratic leaders.

THE new Constitution of Alabama has been rejected, it failing to receive one-half as many votes as there were voters registered. When the people down there hear of the decision of the Supreme Court as to the powers of Congress in the matter of Reconstruction they will comprehend the situation, and hasten to adopt an organic law that can pass muster as republican in form and substance as the federal Constitution now reads.

CONSIDERING how scrupulous and sensitive the members of the Pennsylvania Senate were a few days ago, their conduct yesterday amazes us. They actually accused one another of being "set up;" that is, of acting under pecuniary or other mercenary influences. If the pestilent newspapers had breathed that imputation, to what a towering hight would the united indignation of the honorable gentlemen have risen!

WE have received from many kind friends copies of the missing weekly papers for which we advertised. We return our earnest thanks to those who have so generously responded to our advertisement.

THE astonishment of the Democrats is aroused by the announcement that the Supreme Court is *unanimously* of the opinion that it has no authority for adjudging political questions.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 7. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, (main line), offer substantial aid towards constructing the proposed air-line between Omaha and St. Louis. By this line St. Louis will be one hundred and twenty miles nearer Omaha than Chicago is by rail.

An exploration has been commenced of the line of the proposed road from Cleveland to Zanesville. No serious obstacles to the construction of a road with low grades and with little curvature are anticipated, with the exception of one spot of a mile or two, and it is believed that there they can be avoided or so modified as to be of little moment. The indications are highly favorable for the early commencement and successful prosecution of this work.

The Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies are to build a joint roundhouse in Columbus, Ohio, next spring. It is to be large enough to accommodate twenty five locomotives, and is to be situated on the lot owned by these companies in Lazelle's addition to the city. In connection with this improvement, each of the above companies propose to erect extensive shops on the same land.

The Hon. E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster, presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania a bill to incorporate the Lancaster and Delaware Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,600,000, and the right to construct a railroad from some point on the Delaware River near Point Pleasant, in Bucks county, by way of Phœnixville, Morgantown, and Churchtown, to Lancaster, with the right to bridge the Delaware. The arrangements include a road from the Delaware to Jersey City, thus opening a new line westward, and putting the garden of Pennsylvania in direct communication with New York.

A railroad has been projected from Toledo, via Massilon and New Philadelphia, to Wheeling. It is contemplated to make a connection at Wheeling with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The route would certainly be the most direct one between Toledo and Baltimore. It is said that the road will be finished during this year from the former city to Massilon, about sixty miles of the distance being already graded.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* always professes to be greatly shocked when bad motives are attributed to members of the Legislature, but it does not mind taking a hand at abusing the City Councils. Hear it:

"The building of new Water Works and giving Councils power to sell the present Works, on which the city has expended from twenty thousand to fifty thousand dollars within the last few years, at private sale, is intended, no doubt, *to give some favorite an elegant opportunity for speculation.*"

Nor does it stop with this. It goes on to declare that

"The Councils are unable to account for some TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the present indebtedness of the city."

Even this is not enough to satisfy it, for it farther says:

"We have the positive assurance from persons in position to know, that the authorities of this city have issued more bonds than they have authority by law to do."

This is treading on somebody's corns, to be sure. We shall expect members of the Councils, at the next meetings of those bodies to tell the public what they think of the amenities of the Harrisburg press. If their stock of vituperative oratory is not equal to the occasion, they may be able to borrow a supply from the State Capitol.

We might avail ourselves of the occasion to tell our contemporary, in vehement language, (copying its recent example,) how mean such imputations upon public men are; but a decent self-respect restrains us from imitating it in any particular.

THE firm of August Belmont & Co., in behalf of the Rothschilds, sent a lot of Pennsylvania State stocks to the State Treasurer for redemption, and asked payment in gold. Mr. Kemble, the Treasurer, replied, declining to pay in gold, and concluded his letter as follows:

I have no doubt Messrs. August Belmont & Co., had many liabilities out when the Legal Tender Act was passed, which became due after gold had risen to a premium of eighty. I have not yet heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold instead of Legal Tender. We are willing to give you the pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood.

Whereupon Mr. Belmont responds, and after referring to the connection of the Rothschilds with the Pennsylvania indebtedness, says Belmont & Co. have never declined to meet any demand for the payment in coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the Legal Tender Act.

And then he adds for the especial benefit of the State Treasurer:

I take this opportunity to express my regret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its Treasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent, and forget the dignity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must raise the blush of shame on the cheek of every citizen of that great and honored State.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia seem to have taken on themselves part of the work there which several benevolent citizens are doing here. In Philadelphia the Association distribute tickets among the different station-houses and those homeless wanderers who take refuge for the night in those places receive these, and they represent meals, which will be given to the persons presenting them. Fifty persons partook of the first meal. Our philanthropists also provide lodgings for the destitute. It would be, perhaps, a good idea to limit the time which each wanderer can stay, as it is done in the various hospices of the Alps. In St. Bernard every traveller is allowed to remain three days, no matter what his station or class may be. Then he must depart unless he is ill, when the hospital will receive him and tend him as long as it is necessary. The Grimsel has adopted the same rule, allowing four days however; and so it is with the others. The rule prohibits laziness from quartering on charity, and a similar one would be good for Mr. Rabe's new and commendable enterprise.

—The funny man of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives several valuable hints to persons who are about to give presents: For your washerwoman or bootblack, buy some elegant trifle of Brier-a-Brac. It is their affair if they haven't got a marble bracket or what-not to put them on, and no yours. If you have any strong Calvinistic friends, a pack of playing cards or an opera glass will be a very lovely surprise for them; and a gift of a good heavy volume of dry sermons to your fashionable young friend, who delights in the theatre and balmacoon, will very likely cause you to be remembered with strong expressions of some kind, if not of gratitude. In buying books for children, patronize those gloomy caverns in Cornhill, from which they get their blankets of childhood are issued, and select a good dismal story of an unnatural child, who puts his spending money in the missionary box, talks like a moral handkerchief, and is finally rewarded by being shipped off to Boorioboolah Gha as a missionary.

—The London *Star* is witty: "The land in England is said to be owned by some thirty thousand men. We have heard of a person who was awfully uneasy in his mind lest these thirty thousand, out of patience with strikes, disgusted with free trade, worried by railroads, shocked at the increase of population, should one day combine and give the whole British nation notice to quit."

—To all who would be racing men, *Judy* offers a word of advice. Backing horses is a dangerous game! It was only the other day that a young man backed a horse into a shop-front, and it cost him no end of money.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Napoleon has deprived that aged sinner, the Marquis d'Orvault, of his pension.

—Owen Meredith has written a new volume of poems, called "Chronicles and Characters."

—Most of Queen Isabella's children are very illiterate. The Queen herself is not a marvel of erudition.

—Switzerland still sticks to the old custom of beheading with a sword all criminals condemned to death.

—The Marquis D'Azaglia, the Italian Minister at the Court of St. James, has resigned and asked to be recalled.

—Lesseps, the man of the Suez Canal, has paid more than two hundred thousand dollars to the press of Paris for puffs.

—The Chinese rebels have an army of only thirty thousand men, but are successful in their battles with the Imperial troops.

—The Duchess of Genoa, the affianced bride of Prince Humbert, is older than the Prince, very pretty, and much too good for him.

—Gounod is much chagrined at the decidedly cold reception which his opera of Romeo and Juliet has met with in all parts of Europe.

—At last accounts Canzcos had just obtained possession of the presidential chair in Peru. Next week's President has not been named yet.

—Prince Napoleon pulled the nose of the Marquis de Caux, Patti's intended, at the Tuilleries, in 1863, at the time of the Achille Murat scandal.

—The Baroness Ebergenyi has at length confessed that at the instigation of Count Chorinsky, who promised to marry her, she murdered his wife.

—Mr. Crawshay, the great Welsh iron merchant, who recently died, left some seven millions of pounds of personal property to his youngest son.

—The British Society of Foreign Missions distributed twelve millions of tracts at the great exhibition in Paris. How many of them were read is an entirely different question.

—The Chumars, a caste in India, numbering some 539,000 members, have deserted Brahminism and started a new religion, with a high priest and priesthood of their own.

The power of Juarez is strengthened in Mexico, and it would not be surprising to see him lift to his own head the crown which rolled from the corpse of the murdered Maximilian.

—Captain Judkins, the great bear of a Commodore of the Cunard fleet, has commanded the Scotia for six years, and during that time has conveyed 25,370 passengers across the Atlantic without a single accident.

—Louis Blanc has been nominated to the French Parliament by the Liberals of Marseilles. We think there will be another Louis, blank in looks, at least, at the Tuileries, if this one should be elected.

—Schneider the president of the corps Legislatif, the greatest iron producer in France, and the most extravagant exhibitor at the recent exhibition, is bankrupt, with liabilities of at least twenty millions of francs.

—The President of Venezuela has made another new cabinet, as once more most of the members of the old have been killed. It is not an altogether pleasant position, that of Cabinet Minister in a South American Republic.

—Freiligrath, the great German poet whose wonderful oriental poems are among the finest specimens of word painting extant, is at his old home in Rhenish, Prussia, fat, and in the comfortable enjoyment of a sufficient income.

—Von Beust, who not excepting Bismarck, is probably, the most versatile, if not the greatest statesman of Europe, has advised Franz Joseph to cut down the expenses of the Court of Vienna to one-fourth of their present amount, and, the Kaiser has promised to do so.

—General Cluseret, who is now in Paris, was most virulently assailed by the government papers there, because he stigmatized duelling as a cruel, stupid and cowardly custom. Gen. Cluseret is now going to sue these papers for damages, an action which does not add much to his dignity.

—The so-called transfusion process has been revived in Vienna, by a physician who uses it with great success in cholera cases. The blood of healthy young persons is infused into the veins of the patients to the extent of about twenty ounces, and often the effect is instantaneous relief.

—The *British Medical Journal* is concerned about English workmen; it says that they wear out too soon and die too early, often of preventable diseases; and it is now publishing a series of essays on this subject, which will probably be read with interest, as a large class is vitally interested in the question.

—Count Vitz Thum, the representative of a family which is probably one of the oldest in Europe, and from which the old Saxon family, the Fitz Thums of England sprang, has been engaged by Prince Metternich to edit the memoirs of his father Prince Clement Metternich Count Vitz Thum is a member of the Saxon cabinet.

—The Russian government has founded a new military school at Orenburg on the borders of Turkistan. One hundred and twenty of the pupils are to be the sons of Tartar or Khirgis chiefs and the remainder are to be Russians, in which arrangement the desire of the government that the various nationalities should fraternise, is clearly shown.

—Since the increase in the pay of the Prussian army, a lieutenant gets twenty-five thalers a month and a small allowance for board. On a salary of this amount it is a wonder the officers are sought after for husbands, and it is not strange that the paternal government of Prussia forbids all officers below the grade of Major marrying without express permission.

—England has a new religious sect whose chief belief is, "cursed is the man that trusteth in man." They call themselves "peculiar people," and never call in the aid of a physician, praying over their sick and having faith. Several arrests of members of this sect have recently been made in London, for neglect of children who died for want of medical aid.

—Partly owing to the injury to the harbor by the recent earthquake, partly to the anticipated transfer of the island to the United States; British steamers from Liverpool no longer stop at St. Thomas to change passengers for Aspinwall to another steamer. Port Royal, Jamaica, is to be the future general depot for exchange of passengers and freight.

—A young woman was recently stabbed thirteen times by her lover, in London, and then forfeited her bail as a witness, and refused to appear against him at trial. Nevertheless, the brutal lover was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. The girl was afterwards arrested for the recovery of the bond, some $200. Contributions were made for her by various philanthropists, among whom was John Ruskin, and the requisite sum was raised, so that she could go free.

—The gossips at Berlin are somewhat exercised about the rumor that the famous "white lady," the apparition which is said to announce important events in the Hohenzollern family, has again made her appearance at the royal palace.

THE SOUTH.

—A cotton factory is to be erected at Delhi, in Franklin Parish, Louisiana.

—Hannibal, Missouri, has but one steam fire engine, and that is broken down.

—General Leslie Coombs is trying hard to become United States Marshal in Kentucky.

—The Richmond Branch Railroad will soon be in running order to Lancaster, Kentucky.

—The New Orleans Normal School is doing remarkably well. There are at present one hundred and twenty-five pupils in attendance.

—An immense number of negro voters are leaving Mississippi for Alabama and Tennessee. Some four hundred have gone from Monroe.

—The North Carolina Convention has voted down a resolution making negroes and persons unable to read or write ineligible for the office of Governor.

—A Texas correspondent says that that State is full of idle men waiting for something to turn up, and says all this is the effect of training youth to live without labor.

—California, a town in Montean county, Missouri, has a new weekly called the *Pickwickian*, which is a comic illustrated and rather a foreign looking animal for the back woods of Missouri.

—Two brothers-in-law named Smith and Cotton quarraled a few days since at Franklin, Tennessee, and shot each other. Cotton received a slight wound, but Smith was shot in the abdomen and cannot recover.

—In some parts of Alabama snow fell during the last week of January to the depth of six inches, an occurrence so rare that some of the oldest inhabitants have found it remarkable.

—Large land holders in Greene County (Ala.) are offering to give the use of their plantations for the year to any persons who will pay the taxes on them; hoping thus to escape the necessity of selling.

—The Franklin (Ky.) *Sentinel* says that the farmers in that region complain that the series of sudden freezings and thaws this winter have killed off all of the wheat and materially injured the barley.

—Thirty-five thousand more white votes than colored ones were cast in North Carolina at the recent election, and the majority for a convention was almost equal to the whole number of colored voters.

—The Fort Smith *Herald* says that Arkansas is situated in the midst of one of the richest and most extensive coal fields in the country, requiring only labor and capital, and not very much of either to make it pay.

—The editor of the Batesville (Ark.) *Times* informs his readers that he got a whole hog from one of his subscribers for a single year's subscription to his paper, and he wishes all the others would go the whole hog too.

—The returns from Alabama still leave the ratification of the new Constitution of that State in doubt. The Montgomery *Mail* contains what it calls a *black* list, being the name of all whites who voted for the ratification.

—The Receiver of the First National Bank of New Orleans announces that he finds it difficult to collect debts due the bank, but that if he succeeds so he will be able to pay the stockholders a dividend of fifty-six cents on the dollar.

—Some rash, bold burglars broke into the State prison at Baton Rouge and stole the clothes of the convicts. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says they are a disgrace to the profession, and we think that it ought to know.

—Last Monday the scaffolding on the new school building in Gethsemane (Ky.) fell. Two men were on it at the time, one of whom was severely and the other fatally injured. The latter lived but a few moments after the accident.

—On the last day of January all the gutters were frozen over in New Orleans, and there was some skating on shallow ponds. The *Picayune* says that for the first time in years people found solid ice in their pitchers in the morning.

—A negro girl at a Methodist Church, in Nashville, Tenn., became so excited and nervous, under the injudicious appeals which were being made, that she swooned and fell onto a red hot stove, burning herself so badly that she cannot recover.

—Before the war Jacob Thompson was worth more than a million of dollars, he being the richest man in Mississippi. He is now an exile, living in Europe, where he recently received $80,000, being the entire proceeds of the sale of all his property.

—Castor beans, broom corn and sorghum have been planted in place of cotton in De Witt county, Texas. Seven thousand acres of castor beans alone have been planted, and a letter from there says that an oil press could do a fine business there in the coming fall.

—On Monday, February third, an extensive and destructive fire occurred in Galveston, Texas, resulting in the loss of property valued at some fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth of property. There was some seventy thousand dollars of insurance on the property, principally in Northern companies.

—The news from Louisiana is more encouraging. The precautions taken by the military and civic authorities have removed the apprehensions of attack from the bands of white and black marauders, and the peaceable portion of the population is at work, so that the fears of a lack of food are also disappearing.

—During the last two weeks some eighty Germans passed through Lexington (Ky.) *en route* for Woodford county, where they have engaged to work for the farmers. If this valuable element of our population were engrafted into all the counties of all the Southern States, reconstruction would lose many of its difficulties.

—An affray occurred on the 31 inst., in the dining room of the American Hotel, Atlanta, (Ga.) between C. C. Richardson, a member of the Convention, and Captain Timony, formerly of the United States Army. The Captain was at supper when Richardson came in with a friend and addressed him, a few words only passed between them when the Captain shot Richardson, wounding him fatally. Captain Timony immediately delivered himself up to the authorities.

—The young men of middle Tennessee have many of them organized into a society for political purposes, a sort of Rebel guerrilla band called the Kuklux Klan. The main object of this secret association is to so threaten and intimidate the negroes as to prevent them from voting at the next election. The organization is extremely popular with the disaffected portion of the State, and the Nashville *Press* fears that it will have a bad effect on the coming election.

—Thomas DuLa has recently been found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged in Raleigh, N. C. He was engaged to Miss Laura Foster, but his affections were weaned off by a young and pretty widow, named Anna Melton. These two plotted together the death of Miss Foster, who, one day rode out on horse back, and was found afterwards murdered, in the woods. Suspicion fell on the guilty couple, with the above result. Mrs. Melton is in jail awaiting her trial. The prominence, respectability and wealth of the parties have caused the affair to be of the profoundest interest in Raleigh.

PRESIDENT AND GRANT.

Additional Correspondence.

Letters from the President and Five Cabinet Members.

Grant Accused of Insubordination.

Another Letter from Grant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1868.

The President this afternoon sent the following letters to the House of Representatives, in accordance with the resolution adopted yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1868.

GENERAL.—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d inst. would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence, of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 1st ult., as a reiteration of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding (and here I give your own words,) "Anything in yours (in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when upon either side it looses the the character of the respectful discussion required by the parties standing to each other and degenerates in loss and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from those statements alone and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either of the parties. I should not shrink from the controversy; but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which in my letter of the 28th ult. you allow yourself to say contain many and gross misrepresentations. These gentlemen heard that conversation and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises alleged to have been made by you to me, would have involved "a resistance to the law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton." You then state that you had fears the President would on the removal of Mr. Stanton appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the reconstruction acts, and that you were induced to seek an appointment that I accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from his possession, but to the law, or not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who, as the statements and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was ready to do so. You will pardon me for adding that from the very beginning of what you term the whole history of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President if he did not carry out the understanding that you accepted the appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not, then, in intention to be carried out, but was simply as heretofore had been supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. This purpose so entertained by you had been confined to yourself, if when accepting the office you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been only within the ethics of some persons. Each course is allowable, but you cannot stand even upon that questionable ground. The history of your connection with this transaction, as given by yourself, places you in a different predicament and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but that you suppressed a room both as would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to obtain his right by force of an action.

I now give that part of this history as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th ult.:

"Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, on which I gave him my views in writing. My reply was in substance that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my opinion on that point by the decision in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners."

Now at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d inst., you had in view, for the purpose of defeating an appeal to the Courts. In that letter you say that in accepting the office one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person in the vacancy, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary. You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who would submit the question to the Courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview, some time after you accepted the office, the President said, and you with your silence, desired an expression of your views and you answered him that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts. If the President had then told you that before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said he made a mistake, but a violation of confidence reposed after that conversation, was no mistake of his nor yours. It is the fact only which can be stated. Up to the last date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into Court, but did hold it then and accepted it, with the knowledge that no such step being carried out. In other words, you said to the President that it is the proper course, and you said to yourself that you would not hold it to defeat that course. The excuse you make in a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th ult., that afterwards you changed your views as to the course you would pursue does not nothing to do with the point now under consideration. The point is that before you changed your views you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last drove you from the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning.

I will only not on one more statement in your letter of the 3d inst., that the performance of the promises, which it is alleged were made by you, would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated, had you carried out your promises in good faith, and tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceedings.

You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to transact business of the War Department, of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue orders I am to disobey."

On the 12th ult. you addressed a note to the President, requesting in writing, an order, given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and to consider yourself the President himself that they were his orders. On the 28th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing not to obey any order from Mr. Stanton assuming to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order was known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President. There are others which he knowingly has not. This is known to the President, and which purport to be by direction of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand the character of any before giving such direction. Mr. Stanton, in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, says he has had no communication with the President since the 12th of August last, and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President, and he adds "no orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him." It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President and without using his name. My order to you had only reference to orders assumed to be issued by the President. It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have received no such orders from him. In your note to me of the 12th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 12th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state that "while this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive. The President vests an order to you to obey no orders from the War Department, purporting to be made by direction of the President, until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction if it comes from the War Department. You will obey no direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President without his direction, you not only decline to obey the order requested and have received change the practice to the General of the Army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued in the name of the President to do a special act, and order directly from the President himself not to do the act? Is there a doubt which you are to obey? You answer the question when you say to the President, in your letter of the 3d inst., "the Secretary of War is my superior and your subordinate," and yet you refuse obedience to the superior by an act of deference to his subordinate.

Without further comment on the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and is therefore the official superior as well of the General of the Army as of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The letter of the President is accompanied by letters from the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, Interior, State, and Postmaster General, supporting his positions.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868.

SIR—The Chronicle of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and General Grant, reported from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1868.

SIR—Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, corresponds with your statement of it in the letter of the 31st ult., in the published correspondence. The three points specified in that letter, giving your recollection of the conversation are correctly stated.

Very Respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1867.,

SIR—I have received your note of the 6th inst., calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant as published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the 14th ult., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I fully concur with you in saying your account of that conversation as given in your letter to General Grant on the 31st ult., substantially in all the leading particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect,
Your obedient serv't,
HUGH MCCULLOCH.

To the President.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th of February, and in relation to the correspondence published in the *Chronicle* between the President and General Grant, and especially to that part of which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, with a request that I state what was said in that conversation. In reply I have to say that I have carefully examined the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to General Grant, dated on the 3d of February, and the extract from your letter of the 31st of January to General Grant is according to my recollection of the conversation that took place between the President and myself and the Cabinet at the meeting on the 14th of January last, in the presence of the Cabinet:

"The President asked Gen. Grant whether, upon the Senate's refusing to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, he did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department, and abide the action of the Senate, or would he insist upon being reinstated, and he (Gen. Grant) replied that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with Gen. Sherman, and had not been charged with many little matters, and asked if Gen. Sherman had not called on that day."

I take this mode of replying to the request contained in the President's letter, because my attention had been called to the subject when the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant was under consideration.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
To the President. Postmaster Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1868.

I am in receipt of yours of yesterday, calling my attention to a correspondence between yourself and General Grant as published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the 14th ult., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I fully concur with you in saying your account of that conversation as given in your letter to General Grant on the 31st ult., substantially in all the leading particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect,
Your obedient serv't,
O. H. BROWNING.

To the President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR—The meeting to which you refer in your letter was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were describing to the President that he entered the Council Chamber, General Grant, on coming in, said to me that he was not in attendance as a member of the Cabinet, but upon invitation, and I replied that no other answer could be given, as he was a change in the War Department. After the President had taken his seat, business went on in the usual way of hearing the reports of the several General Secretaries. When the time came for the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant said that he was not there as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation; that he had retired from the War Department. A slight difference then appeared about the supposed invitation, General Grant saying that a letter had been sent to him, the letter to the President that morning, announcing his retirement from the War Department, had told him that the President desired him to be present at the meeting, to which the President answered that when General Grant's communication was delivered to him, the President simply replied he supposed Gen. Grant would call at the meeting. I regarded the conversation thus begun as incidental. It went on quite informally, and consisted of a statement on your part of your views in regard to your understanding of the tenure upon which Gen. Grant had assented to hold the War Department *ad interim*, and of his replies by way of answer and explanation. The views were stated by you at length on both sides, being in the conversational form. As details could only have been presented by a verbatim report, and as no such report was made at the time, I can give only the general effect of the conversation. Certainly you stated that although you had reported the reasons for Mr. Stanton's suspension to the President, nevertheless held he would not be entitled to resume the office of Secretary of War, even if the Senate should disapprove of the suspension. It was clear to me that you had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton, where his authority was derived as an agent of the President. On the 27th of January you received a letter from the Secretary of War, (copy herewith) directing me to furnish an escort to public treasure from Rio Grande to New Orleans, &c. at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to him. I also send two other inclosures showing the recognition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War by both Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon me to make the orders requested or give the information desired, and where his authority to do so is derived in my view as agent of the President. With an order so clearly ambiguous as that of the President's, here recited, it was my duty to inform the President of my interpretation of it and to abide by that interpretation until I received further orders. Disclaiming any intention, or desire to offend, and disclaiming any legal order of the President distinctly communicated,

I remain very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Mme. Da Paiva's Mansion.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* gives the following glowing account of a house Mme. de Paiva has built in Paris. He says:

She has built in the avenue des Champs Elysees one of the most splendid mansions in Paris. The steps are of the costliest marble, the banisters are of gold, and the molds were broken after the bronze was made. The doors and mantel-pieces of her drawing rooms are made of malachite. The latter is so rare although not reckoned among the precious stones as to be worn quite frequently as a breast-pin. You may have heard the story of one of our bankers and Prince Demidoff, who owns the mine whence malachite is drawn? The banker saw the Prince admiring his breast-pin, and, ignorant of the history of the stone, said, "It is beautiful, isn't it? You know the material? It is exceedingly costly." Prince Demidoff replied, "Yes, I am quite familiar with it; my mantel-pieces are made of it," to the confusion of the banker.

The walls of the drawing room contain pictures, one by Mons. Boulanger representing Catherine of Russia arresting on the south Turkish borders, and one of Mons. Elie Delaunay exhibits Diane of Poitiers presenting Jean Goujon and other great artists of her day to Henry II.; another still by Mons. Compt is a scene in the life of Lucrezia Borgia, Duchesse de Maintenon; the fourth is by Mons. Levy, and represents Cleopatra's first interview with Anthony. One may remember Mme de Paiva ordered from Mons. Gerome a picture with the first interview between Cleopatra and Cæsar for its subject. He painted the picture, but they failed to agree on the price, she thinking eight thousand dollars a fair sum for it, offered to give five thousand dollars, which Mons. Gerome declined and found at once a purchaser at his price. The drawing room ceiling is painted by Mons. Gerome; the theme is the hours of dawn, sunrise, noon and sunset.

* * * * * * *

Her estate is now immense. She owns the adjoining house, which is her husband's, where she keeps an immense retinue of servants; her gardeners and hostlers are English; her laundresses and dairy-maids are Dutch; she has a cook for macaro

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TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Fees of Allegheny County Notaries—Borough of Millvale to Borrow Money—Location for Invalid Soldiers Asylum—Bill to Allow Pittsburgh to Borrow $1,000,000 Passed the Senate—Other Bills Passed—Bills on House Private Calendar—The Free Railroad Bill Further Discussed in the Senate—Bickman's Proposed Constitutional Amendment s.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Allowing Notaries Public in Allegheny county the same fees for taking acknowledgments as allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Authorizing the Borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

By Mr. FISHER, Lancaster: Authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and Adjutant General to examine Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster county, for an asylum for invalid soldiers and report the price.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for Water Works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds.

Providing that the firm name of any firm may consist of one general partner.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Evening Session—The Free Railroad bill was under discussion.

The question being taken on the amendment allowing companies to increase capital stock, if necessary, to double the original amount, it was defeated.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment authorizing companies to borrow double the amount of capital stock on bonds, with the consent of a majority of the stockholders. Defeated.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, moved an amendment allowing them to borrow on bonds the same amount as originally subscribed for stock. Defeated—Yeas, thirteen; Nays, fourteen.

The Senate continued the discussion of the Free Railroad bill. The Senate substitute provides that roads built might connect with other roads on terms to be agreed upon by the respective managements, when approved by the stockholders.

Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny, moved to dispense with the approval of stockholders. Defeated.

Mr. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment, requiring the consent of a majority of the stockholders. He did not consider the directors always represented the true views and wishes of the stockholders. His amendment was adopted.

Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, in a long speech, appealed to the Senate to adopt a true Railroad law.

The Senate bill then passed on the second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House considered one hundred and forty-five local bills on the private calendar, but before completing the first reading of the list the hour of adjournment arrived.

Adjourned till evening.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The House at eleven o'clock was still debating Mr. HICKMAN'S proposed Constitutional amendments, made the special order for to-night, without result.

The Land Slides at Naples.

A private letter from a gentleman of this city dated at Sorrento, Italy, January 31st, gives the following particulars of the land slip at Naples, of which a brief account is given elsewhere:

"We have had a wonderful escape from death. A mountain over six hundred feet above us fell down in the night we reached the spot, and after we had crossed the barricade in the road, the remaining portions of the mountain side came down with the noise of thunder.

"This is nothing to what has just occurred at Naples. Bayard Taylor and family resided at No. 21 Santa Lucia, and I went twice to the house to secure an apartment there, as the situation was very lovely; and should certainly have resided there if the rooms had been large enough. The house stood on the principal street of the Chiaja —and stretching up over it was a hill with a house above house, for several hundred feet. Taylor, thank God, came to Sorrento a few days ago, to see us; and yesterday the whole side of the hill on the Chiaja gave way, and eighty persons are lost in the ruins. Taylor's house is entirely buried beneath the wreck of three upper ones; and I am sorry to say that an omnibus, coming from the railway and containing (among others) two Americans, was passing at the time, and that all the passengers perished. We went into Naples two days after to see the scene of the disaster and am sick at heart.

"I am disinclined to stay here for any great length of time, for it seems as if the mountains were all tumbling down, and I think Vesuvius is at the bottom of it all."

Miss Charlotte Thompson as a Cotton Planter.

A correspondent writes from Alabama: "Anything in the shape of a personal budget from Montgomery would be sadly incomplete which failed to speak of Miss Charlotte Thompson, the actress. Miss Thompson owns a plantation, five miles from town, where she spends her time with her mother when not on professional tours. She has about one hundred and five hundred acres, two-thirds of which are devoted to the cultivation of cotton. She has the reputation of being a remarkably capable woman in business affairs, though with all her tact and executive talent, she has made nothing from her crops during the past two years. The cabins of her hired negroes are models of neatness and comfort. Often of a summer morning she rises with the sun, mounts a favorite pony, and in person directs the gangs at work in the field. She keeps all the accounts, makes all contracts and superintends all the buying and selling. I fear, however, that the next time I see her in Julia, I shall be led to suspect when she buries her face in her handkerchief just before wildly sobbing "Why don't you speak to me Clifford!" that her mind is engrossed with the latest bulletin about the army worm, or the weevil-ridden potatoes from Liverpool. In Ophelia's mad scene there would be no special impropriety in her whispering with a vacant stare, 'Upland $2 cents and excited!'"

Cardinal Antonelli and War.

A letter from Rome, in the *Correspondence Italienne*, says:

Cardinal Antonelli, in his private conversations, expresses firm belief in an approaching war. He says that the great works which the French are executing are by no means intended to shelter Rome from a *coup de main* of Garibaldi, but to guarantee it against an attack of the regular Italian army. In the war which is preparing, he recently said, the French army will fight alone against Italy and we shall keep our troops to hold in respect the Roman population. This, to say the least, is a singular admission from the Secretary of State of his Holiness, and you can perhaps be glad to make a note of it. Let me add that I hear from a good source that Cardinal Antonelli, while speaking with some persons well known in Rome for the great absurdity with which they everywhere repeat false news, added, he is said to have expressed himself nearly in these terms: "The Emperor Napoleon has lost all sympathy for Italian unity ever since the discovery of the secret treaty between Signor Rattazzi and Herr von Bismarck."

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 18.—A passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran off the track last night near Farmington, Va. The sleeping car, containing twenty persons, was thrown down an embankment thirty feet into Buffalo creek. The car was demolished. William Harris, of Dayton Ohio, was the only person seriously injured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction Committee Session.

Ex-Rebels' Disabilities Considered.

Bill for Alabama's Admission.

The Proposed Division of Texas

Complaint Against General Gillem.

Amount of Gold in Treasury.

Applications for Appointments.

The Expatriation Question.

A New Bill to be Reported.

Order from the State Department.

American Visiting England Advised to take Passports.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1867.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting this morning. The first proposition presented for consideration was to remove the disabilities of Mr. Butler, claiming to be a representative elect from Tennessee, and suspending the test oath in his case, in order that he might be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks moved to include John Young Brown, of Kentucky, within the scope of the resolution, not because considered Mr. Brown a rebel, but because the House had declared that he gave aid, countenance and support to the rebellion, and was, therefore, ineligible to a seat, Messrs. Butler and Brown thus being precluded from the House on similar grounds. Mr. Brooks amendment was rejected by a party vote.

During the discussion it was said that John Young Brown had not asked to be pardoned. Mr. Brooks replied it was true, but the Committee had decided to remove disabilities from Governor, Gov. Holden and nine or ten others who had not made personal application for that purpose.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said the Committee had acted too hastily on this subject, and desired further time to look into it. No additional action was taken on the question at this meeting.

The bill yesterday introduced by Mr. Bingham, for the admission of Alabama into the Union, was considered for a short time. Mr. Stevens thought action ought to be delayed until they could get all the facts. He was rather disposed to admit it, however, believing a general bill applying to all the Southern States should be passed, instead of acting upon these States separately.

Mr. Stevens submitted a bill for the division of Texas into three States, providing the Convention about assembling in that State fix the boundaries of the new States, and further, that each of them have the same Constitution. He thought there ought to be four or five States carved out of Texas territory, but would limit it to three. Mr. Stevens will report the bill to the House so it may be printed and referred back to the Committee for revision, if necessary.

Maj. Higgins, a freedmen's bureau officer, appeared and made a complaint against Gen. Gillem in connection with a court martial which acquitted a man named Bowden, for the murder of a negro. The narrative was listened to attentively, but led to no action of the Committee.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to-day was $100,000,000, including $28,-700,000 payable in gold certificates. The balance, $75,300,000, belongs exclusively to the United States. It is estimated the receipts of gold from customs from this date to May first will be $28,000,000, making the aggregate of $103,000,000, out of which there is payable on the 1st of March $45,000,000, due on ten-forty bonds, and on the 1st of May about $27,000,000, interest due on five-twenty bonds, leaving a balance on hand of gold, after paying all the expenses, of $88,500,000 or $71,000,000, after coin certificates are deducted. These estimates are in case no sales of gold are made between the periods.

NEW TAX BILL.

A sub-Committee of Ways and Means is in session on the details and phraseology of a new tax bill, which will not be reported for several weeks to come.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A deligation of Pottowattomie Indians from Kansas, had an introductory interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning regarding the general Indian policy of the Government. Mathews, of the Mountain Crows, has reached this city from Fort Phil Kearney. He came by the Powder River Road alone, and reports the Indians peaceable in that section.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

Notwithstanding the constant retrenchment now going on in the various bureaus of the War Department, the pressure for appointments continues large as ever. The applications coming in are mostly from discharged soldiers or their widows. They invariably meet with the response, "It is impossible to make additional appointments," and it is even contemplated at an early day to make a further large decrease of the force in the Department.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Notice has been given by the British Postoffice Department that on and from the first of March single letters, prepaid for transmission between the United States and East Indies and England, will be twenty-eight cents per half ounce via Southampton, and thirty-six cents via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory.

RETURN OF MISSOURI TROOPS.

The House Military Committee decided to report to the Senate a bill giving pay and bounties to ten regiments of the Missouri State Guard, called out during the Rebellion.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Judiciary Committee has authorized Mr. Lawrence to report a bill organizing a Law Department under the control of the Attorney General.

IN THE HOUSE.

Generals Grant and Howard were on the floor of the House to-day.

FROM JAPAN.

The State Department has received dispatches from Japan, confirming the accounts published on Monday. All foreign representatives were at Osaca with the Tycoon. The Monocacy was at Yokohama.

THE EXPATRIATION QUESTION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day considered various propositions, with a view to harmonize the conflicting views on the subject of protecting the rights of American citizens abroad. They will report an entirely new bill, which will be printed and referred back to the Committee for revision, if necessary.

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SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, February 17.—Official returns of the election in the city give for Convention, whites, 202, and colored, 878 votes; against Convention, whites, 117 votes. Smith and Ruby are elected.

ALABAMA ELECTION.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18.—Official returns from forty-two counties have been received at district headquarters, but under an order from Gen. Meade publication of them is refused. The whole vote of the State on the question of ratification is estimated, from partial returns, at about 72,000. The white vote is less than 3,000. Half the registration is 84,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—The Convention was engaged to-day chiefly on the oyster tax question. It was resolved to tax the amount of sales. During the debate one of the members called another a "scoundrel."

A proposition to appoint a Committee to devise means to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was tabled.

The Republican State Convention met to-day. A nominating Convention will be called to meet in this city five days after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention. The names of Messrs. Hawkshurst, of Alexandria, Rives, of Albemarle, E. Rice, of Shenandoah, and Thomas O. N. Henry, are spoken of in connection with the Governorship.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., February 17.—The Convention has stricken out by a large majority a clause empowering the Legislature to alter or abolish any charter hereafter granted. It is reported that ten thousand dollars is to be paid to the members on Tuesday.

ATLANTA, February 18.—The Convention to-day exempted all manufactories and institutions of learning from taxation.

The words "two-thirds," wherever they occur in the report of Committee on legislative debate, where stricken out, and the word "majority" inserted, to define powers of the Legislature.

Benjamin Hill will speak here Saturday next. Dr. Miller has been petitioned to reply in behalf.

ATLANTA, Feb. 18.—Democratic clubs are being organized in this and other cities in Georgia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, February 18.—In the Convention to-day three more sections of the Constitution were adopted.

There was a long discussion on the Homestead law, which proposes the exemption of two thousand five hundred dollars' worth of personal property for all debts for the present, past and future.

Senator Wilson telegraphs from Washington that Congress will not loan one million dollars to the State to purchase land for the poor.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—In the Convention a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday was tabled. A resolution that members receive a per diem after the 18th was also tabled. The resolution endorsing the petition to Congress of the Georgia Convention for thirty millions of dollars was then passed without adjournment.

In the Convention to-day, an ordinance was introduced which was laid over, regulating weights and measures.

The Committee on Style and Arrangement made a lengthy report, describing so many alterations and amendments that one member said the Convention could hardly recognize its own creation in the report. It was referred to the Committee. He moved to recommit that part, which led to a confused discussion. It was finally recommitted, with instructions to have the Constitution printed without any changes whatever for comparison with the copy as amended by the Committee. Work is thus laid out for an indefinite period.

The Convention then discovered that they had adopted no preamble to the Constitution and discussed the matter for a couple of hours, after which they adjourned.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, February 18.—The Convention to-day reorganized on the basis of yesterday. Much excitement and much excitement among the delegates and lobbyists.

General Meade had a conference with the leaders of the majority and minority and made propositions of safe, solid and harmony, which the majority immediately accepted, and also, after little hesitation, the minority. They are as follows: Presidents of both wings are to resign; the four delegates declared ineligible by the majority to take their seats, and the four delegates declared eligible to vacate; the majority to submit questions of eligibility to be determined in full Convention; Colonel Sprague, commanding the State, to call the Convention to order and a new organization to be made.

Col. Sprague urges equal rights of all men and classes as the basis of the Constitution. Forty five members were present out of forty six.

Horatio Jenkins, late President of the majority, was re-elected by a vote of thirty-two to eight. The standing rules and resolutions of the organization adopted by the majority were adopted.

General Meade and staff appeared in the Hall after the organization and were introduced to the Convention. General Mead said he was gratified that both sides had approached him in a spirit of liberality and hoped harmonious action would ensue.

The strictest vote in the Convention now stands thirty to fifteen, if the four alleged ineligible members remain. The Convention will take up the Constitution thus far adopted by the majority and re-adopt it.

W. H. Gleason has been elected Financial Agent of the Convention.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, February 18.—The two members engaged in a dispute yesterday made mutual explanations, colored and shook hands amid applause from all sides.

Three additional sections of the bill of rights were adopted.

The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 18, 1868.

THE ROCK ISLAND CASE.

In the Supreme Court, the case of Fiske and others against the Rock Island Company came up to-day. An affidavit of the defendants was read, denying that they were seeking to get acts through the Legislatures of Iowa and Illinois. The Court denied the motion for a stay of proceedings and set down the main motion for Saturday.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool via Halifax, has arrived.

RAILROAD PURCHASE.

Negotiations for the purchase of the properties of the Northern New Jersey Railroad by the Hudson River and West Shore Railroad Company have been completed.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor General of Canada, died suddenly recently, in England, in his 63d year.

TELEGRAPH IN WEST INDIES.

Some twenty capitalists here have subscribed five thousand dollars each for the construction of a telegraph from Cuba to the other West Indies and Panama.

CONDUCTOR MURDERED.

J. F. Livelle, conductor of Seventh avenue, was murdered last night by a drunken man who he put off the cars for non-payment of fare. The murderer, who was genteely dressed, has not yet been apprehended.

KENTUCKY.

Contest for United States Senator —Election of T. C. McCreery.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—The Democrats of the Legislature held a caucus last night to nominate a Senator. After eight ineffectual ballots the caucus adjourned at a late hour to meet again at 8½ o'clock this morning. The last ballot stood—McCreery, forty-six; Bright, thirty; Stanton, twenty-four; Desha, one.

At the caucus meeting this morning Bright (who was not a candidate and received a large vote notwithstanding) and Stanton withdrew their names, and Thomas C. McCreery, of Daviess county, was nominated unanimously. He has always been a Democrat, and is regarded as one of the first men in the State intellectually. This is the first office he has ever held.

In the Legislature to-day the vote stood McCreery 110; Barnes, Radical, 6; Harding, third party, 5.

Horace Greely lectured on self made men to-night, to a very large audience.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Press Bill.

Violent Debates in Legislature.

Vessels from German Ports.

Emigrant Horrors to be Avoided.

The Deposed German Powers.

Clerkenwell Explosion Prisoners.

Egyptian Troops in Abyssinia

The Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, February 18.—The bill for the regulation of the Press is still under discussion in the French legislative body. There was a violent debate yesterday on the question of distribution of Government advertising patronage. The opposition claimed the Liberal journals were justly entitled to a share of the advertisements published by the national and municipal authorities. This was demanded as a matter, not of necessity, but of principle, the speakers declaring that in laws for the regulation of the press all journals should be treated with the strictest impartiality. The effort to have the bill modified by the insertion of a provision to this effect was defeated, but the majority against the proposition was small.

PARIS, February 18.—*Evening.*—The *Moniteur du Soir* has a report that there had been a stop in the advance of the British in Abyssinia, and Gen. Napier is calling for reinforcements.

MOR OUTREY, Agent and Consul General at Cairo, has been appointed Minister to Japan.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day an amendment to the bill for the regulation of the press, permitting the free admission of foreign papers and the unrestricted sale of French journals, was rejected.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Count Bismarck proposes the establishment, at different ports of Germany, of a board of federal officers, to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America. An effort to prevent a repetition of the Lebinitz horror is the immediate cause of this salutary step of the government.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Upper House of the Diet passed the Convention made with the deposed powers whose territories are annexed to Prussia. The King engages to susp nd all payment of money to Princes, and confiscate their property, in case of disloyalty.

ENGLAND.

The loss of the American bark Eureka, by fire, at Antwerp, is doubted. Contradictory reports having been received as to the names of vessels destroyed.

LONDON, February 18.—The examination of persons arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Clerkenwell explosion has terminated. All the prisoners were remanded to confinement except Allen, against whom no evidence was elicited, and he has been discharged.

The bulletins in regard to Lord Derby, report he is improving.

LONDON, Feb. 18—*Evening.*—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, made a statement in regard to the presence of Egyptian troops in Abyssinia. He said, at the request of the English Government the Pasha would recall his auxiliary force from Abyssinia, and reports since received that the Egyptians still remain in the country, and are advancing with the British, have not yet been explained by any official dispatches received by the government. He also stated the expedition was no longer suffering from scarcity of water.

Midnight.—The House of Commons tonight, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to renew the suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18.—The losses entailed by the fire at the petroleum docks in this city, on Saturday, fell most exclusively on Dutch and Belgian insurance companies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—*Evening*—Cotton closed active and higher; middling uplands 9½; Orleans 9¾; sales 20,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are favorable and the market for goods and yarns is buoyant. Breadstuffs—Corn 43s 3d. Wheat 10s 10d for California white, and 11s 5d for red western. Barley 5s 6d. Oats 3s 10d. Peas 45s 6d. Flour 37s 6d. Provisions—Beef 115s. Pork 71s for new. Lard 55s 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 39s. Produce—Sugar firmer at 24s. Common Rosin 7s 6d. Turpentine 34s. Tallow 42s 6d. Refined Petroleum is 2d.

LONDON, EVENING, February 18.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾. 5-20's at 71¾. Illinois Central at 83¾. Erie at 49½.

FRANKFORT, February 18.—Bonds closed at 76.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds closed strong at 75@76.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1868.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented, including one by Mr. HOWARD, for the improvement of the Harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan.

By Mr. ANTHONY, from some sharers in the capture of the Rebel Ram Albemarle, for prize money, and by Mr. GRIMES, from several Commodores, on the retired list on the first of January, 1867, to be promoted to be Rear Admirals. All were referred.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to amend the postal laws, and increase the efficiency of the postal service. Referred.

The Senate passed the House bills to reduce the expenses of the War Department, and for the gradual reduction of the military force, &c. Both have been published.

Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee on Finances, reported adversely the House bill forbidding the designation as a public depository of national bank within fifty miles of a place where an Assistant Treasurer is located.

The resolution for the admission of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, came up as the special order.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to some remarks made in debate relative to his former speeches.

Mr. JOHNSON closed the debate in favor of admission.

Mr. STEWART made some remarks in reply to Mr. Trumbull, and after some further debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was passed authorizing the restoration of the Farmers and Citizens Bank of Williamsburg, New York, to the owners, on certain conditions.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to amend the act establishing National Banks, in reference to voting by proxies, &c. Referred.

Mr. STARKWEATHER introduced a bill placing 50,000 dollars in the hands of the Secretary of State, to relieve the wants and defray the expenses of the return to United States of destitute citizens imprisoned in foreign countries without justice, and discharged without trial, or acquitted. Passed—104 to 29.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the President was requested to communicate any report in reference to the ship canal around the Falls of the Ohio river.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, before published, giving pensions to certain surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812.

During the debate, Mr. LOAN stated the amount to be paid under the bill did not exceed two million per year.

After debate, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., being the main opponent, the bill passed without division.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the Chair, considered the legislative, &c., appropriation bill.

During the debate Mr. DONNELLY'S amendment, inserting items for the Department of Education, was rejected—41 to 61.

Mr. DAWES made the point of order on the final clause of the bill, limiting employes of the various departments to the number specified in the bill, and repealing all conflicting acts. The only objection was it was independent legislation.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order and the clause was struck out.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered as an amendment in the House the clause just struck out.

Mr. DAWES made the same point of order, intimating that the object was to save the Department of Education.

The SPEAKER sustained it.

Mr. WASHBURNE then modified the amendment by omitting the repealing portion of it, and by limiting payments under the bill to the persons provided for in it.

The House seconded the previous question on the bill, and pending the amendment Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he would not press action upon the bill this evening.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Secretary of State was directed to furnish information in reference to the contingent fund of his department.

Adjourned.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—Private advices from London state the receipt of intelligence from Mexico that that Government has determined to repudiate all debts of foreign count ies, except the United States, has given rise to an intense feeling of indignation in the English Government. This Government, it is said, is now seriously contemplating the fitting out of a fleet to take possession of the ports of Mexico and hold them in pledge for the debts. It is also understood that France, though consulted, has declined for the present to participate.

—Sergeant Bates, carrying the United States flag, arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, on Monday. He was met by a large number of citizens in carriages, decorated with United States flags, and by a ba d of music. About three thousand people turned out to hear the reception speeches and to welcome him. He was the guest of the city. All the speaking on the occasion of the day were Confederate soldiers.

—The Cincinnati *Price Current* will publish to-day the reports of pork packing in Cincinnati this season. The whole number packed was 356,831 head, average weight two hundred and ten pounds, and average of leaf lard twenty-five pounds. This is an increase of 76,000 compared with last year of 105,779 head, twenty-two pounds in the average weight and five and one-fourth pounds in lard.

—The Fort Sanders *Index* says an army of two thousand Indians is marching into the Sweetwater country from Idaho and Montana. They are on the war path, and have already killed a party at Hot Soda Springs, and driven off the stock, compelling the ranchmen to seek refuge in canons.

—In Nova Scotia, a Committee of the House of Assembly have reported wide spread destitution exists among the fishing population, and it was also stated that the crops in the back settlements for their relief were made, many would perish from starvation.

—The Western *Press* are cautioned against one L. B. Fould, now at Louisville or Chicago, representing himself as connected with the Memphis *Appeal*. Said Fould was recently in jail at Memphis for defrauding parties, and forfeited his bonds in six thousand dollars.

—At the municipal election in Syracuse, N. Y., Charles Andrews, Republican, was elected Mayor over Gen. John A. Green, Jr., by about one hundred majority. The entire Republican ticket is elected by increased majorities. The Supervisors and Aldermen five out of eight Republicans were elected.

—Levi Lickett, arrested for forgery in New Hampshire, and shot while attempting to escape, and who subsequently got out of jail, was re-arrested yesterday at Boston and taken to New Hampshire for trial.

—The report from St. Louis that W. H. Benton was about to compromise with Gen. W. Pomeroy a suit for over a million dollars, by the payment by the latter of $200,000, is authoritatively denied.

—At Lowell, Mass., on Monday, a locomotive exploded, killing George Spalding, the engineer, and seriously injuring Mr. Stillman, the fireman, Henry Welsh and a Mr. Miller, of Lowell.

—A bloodless duel was fought in Arkansas yesterday by two druggists of Memphis. After one shot with rifles, at fifty paces, without damage, the affair was amicably settled.

—L. Flackenecker's grocery store and three or four adjoining shops in Alton, Illinois, were burned up on Monday night. Loss about fifteen thousand dollars; insurance not ascertained.

—At Lockhavan, Pa., Monday morning, the large tannery of C. K. Sankey was burned, involving a loss estimated at $7,000, on which there was no insurance.

—A Committee of State Board of Agriculture left Columbus yesterday for Cleveland and Toledo, to see about locating the Ohio State Fair.

—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool via Londonderry, arrived at Portland yesterday.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Black Crook" continues to draw large crowds to the Opera House, notwithstanding it is now in its third week. The many new features introduced in the piece in a measure accounts for its continued success. Those desiring to witness the great spectacular drama in this city will have to do so the present week, as Saturday will be the final exhibition.

MECHANIC HALL.—The entertainment given at Masonic Hall, last evening, by Prof. Logrenia, the prince of conjurors, was largely attended and highly appreciated by the audience. His tricks are principally new, and are of a character to interest all, while they are performed with a degree of skill seldom attained by any man of that profession. Frank Drake, the well known artist, drew a magnificent lounge, which was the principal gift awarded last night. Tonight a fine silver hunting case lever watch will be given to the person holding the lucky number.

THE RINK.—The ice at the Rink is in excellent condition, and Callie Curtis, the little favorite, has been engaged for the present week. The Manager announces another grand matinee for Thursday evening, which is to be the last of the season. "Hannibal," the celebrated trained elephant, we are informed, has at great expense been secured by the management and will make his debut on the rink at the masquerade. This will be a "big thing on ice" and those who do not go "can't see it."

"Nunk per Dunk."—We understand that the venerable and redoubtable Col. Wm. Diehl will be among the candidates before the Councils for the office of Meat Inspector recently created. The Colonel's qualifying assurance has been vast; he slaughtered beeves during the second war with England, while the blue and red coats slaughtered each other. None were more sanguinary in serving their country than he. We cannot see how Councils can overlook the claims of so distinguished a candidate as Col. Diehl.

Burglaries in Birmingham.—On Saturday night last no less than five houses and cellars were burglariously entered and robbed of a portion of their contents. In one instances the entire stock of provisions was taken, leaving the family without anything to eat the next day. An increase of the police force will soon be required in all the adjoining boroughs.

Contempt of Court.—John Stewart was arrested on an attachment yesterday for contempt of Court, and committed to jail.

OIL BANQUET.

The First Annual Banquet of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association.

The Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, an organization which represents all the leading producers and refiners of Petroleum in this city and neighborhood, held their first annual banquet at the Monongahela House yesterday afternoon. There were present some one hundred gentlemen, members of the Association, and guests. Among the latter we observed D. L. Miller, Esq., the pioneer of the Petroleum business in Philadelphia, Emil shalk, Esq., Col. William Phillips and representatives from the oil regions, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other important trade points. The Great Western Band was present and during the dinner discoursed the sweet stirring music for which it is so widely celebrated. The dinner was spread in the commodious new dining room of the Monongahela House, and in its style was equal to any feast of the character ever presented in this city. The bill of fare was printed in elaborate style and embraced all the substantials man could wish for, together with games brought from Cleveland and Chicago especially for the occasion, and the delicacies for which the Monongahela House is so justly famous. The food was exceptionsive, but the Association was determined that their initial anniversary banquet should prove worthy of their generosity.

After the guests had partaken heartily of the good things spread before them, the cloths were removed and wine, sparkling wine, was introduced in such quantity and variety as to make the partaker believe that the vintage had been large during the past year, on motion of H. M. Long, Esq., who presided at the dinner, James A. Hutchinson, Esq., was elected permanent President, and on motion of T. A. Davis, A. F. Brooks, Esq., was designated as Secretary. On assuming the chair Mr. Hutchinson made a few brief remarks pertinent to the occasion, thanking his friends for the honor thus conferred upon him, and announcing that the toasts of the evening were in order.

The Secretary then read the under mentioned sentiments:

1. The "Petroleum Association." "Long may it wave."

Mr. H. M. Long, the President of the Association, responded in a graceful and happy manner, reviewing in terse and compact sentences the rise and progress of the petroleum trade of the city, and concluding with a hearty wish that the bond of union which now unites the dealers, refiners and producers of Pennsylvania may never be severed.

2. The "Old Batchelor"—May he be compelled to consume whole barrels of petroleum to enable him to slide gracefully into the sublimities of matrimony. Responded to in silence by Mr. A. Logan.

3. The City Councils—May they aim to rule it the wishes of their constituents. Mr. Kehew, of Ward 3, Council from the Seventh ward, responded in very well chosen words, saying

It is with considerable diffidence that I rise to respond to the sentiment which has been just announced. Not being a public speaker, and the fact, also, that I have been so lately installed in the position of Councilman, an humble representative of the Seventh Ward, the rapid and growing city, and the consciousness of my inability to make a suitable reply, all add to my embarrassment.

It is said that the world is governed too much; but with all due deference the representative is so closely connected with his constituent, a continent comparatively new, with new cities, and new germs of wealth and power springing into existence, it behooves us, the actors in the great struggle for supremacy among the great commercial marts, to look well to our interests, and push forward with energy and all the energy and abilities which we can command. Sir, we must not be laggards and stand by with our arms folded, whilst the great struggle now going on for the metropolitan trade and traffic of this great country, Pittsburgh, our own beloved Pittsburgh, notwithstanding her smoke and soot, must be awakened to still greater energies, and those efforts used to further advance her in greatness and prosperity. Let it be said of her by the future historian of what was said of Venice, once the idol and gem of the Adriatic: "One of the greatest and most flourishing of cities. Her traffic extended to every part of the world." Let the enterprise of her merchants renowned throughout the world." Let the representative with the aid of the constituent so conduct the affairs of State in our Legislature, that the merchant have such comprehensive views of duty to prosperity, as well as to self, then will the dingy city of coal, iron and oil, the best market of the sea, on the extreme western boundaries of the Mississippi valley, grow into that greatness and power which she is destined to occupy. The great and natural advantages which we possess in our extensive and, inexhaustable fields of coal, have demonstrated our ability to compel tribute of the best things spread before us within a radius of fifteen hundred miles of the center. How much more our artificial avenues of trade help to build up the city with such enduring pillars that it stands unique to the world. Let us bring greater and stronger with her undiminished vigor and her youth ever renewed. In regard to our artificial avenues the Supreme Court of the State has pandered most smartly within the past few weeks. "Better late than never" is an old saying, and truly applicable in this case. Still, had our Representatives in the Legislature, and our constituents, this great public benefit, this shorter route to the sea, would have been pouring in wealth in upon us to day. To get forth and subdue the earth, to beautify it and compel it to contribute to the wants of man, has been one of his first duties since

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Some days ago the House of Representatives at Harrisburg passed a Free Railroad bill. It is a good one—liberal in spirit, yet guarded in terms. The Senate also, has a Free Railroad bill—an excellent one—though we prefer that of the House. When the House bill reached the Senate, a motion was made to substitute the Senate bill for it; and this motion, still pending, will come up again to-morrow night. It is probable the substitution may be made.

This makes it important to understand the main differences between the two. The Senate bill provides that books for subscription to stock shall be kept open till the whole capital shall be subscribed—the stock being equal to at least ten thousand a mile. The effect of this provision is manifest. No charter can be issued until ten thousand dollars a mile on the line contemplated shall be pledged. Another clause restricts the amount that may be borrowed in any case to a sum equal to the capital paid up. The effect of this, also, is apparent. One half the money to build any line of railroad under this bill must be raised by subscription. In all other particulars the Senate bill is as good as the House bill—the earnest friends of Freedom in Railroad Building being judges.

That there are practical difficulties in the way of framing an equitable Free Railroad Law every man knows who has fully considered the matter in detail. It is easy to affirm that all persons who desire to invest moneys in making railways shall have an equal and free chance; but when the rights of existing corporations, of individual holders of real estate, and of the public generally come to be considered, diversities of opinion are elicited among men who are anxious to attain a common end. Hence, we have not seen proper to denounce the Legislature, or either branch thereof, in advance of ultimate action. It is much safer to wait, see what is done, and for what reasons, than to start prematurely and without valid occasion.

THE Presidential campaign may soon be regarded as open, and the Republican should at once set himself about to do whatever good he can in the cause. We know of no better way to make votes than by educating the people up to the proper standard, so that they may know how to discriminate at the ballot box in favor of the party having the greatest interest in the welfare of the country, and holding principles not at variance with the fullest idea of a Republican form of Government. The best channels through which to reach the masses and to spread before them the live issues of the hour, are well conducted and fearlessly edited newspapers. They are the educators of the people, and when properly directed, one journal silently accomplishes more good and effective service than could a thousand stump orators or zealous canvassers. In view of this fact, all earnest adherers to the great political principles held by the Republican party should bestir themselves to increase the circulation of able journals in their districts, so that no man in his ignorance will be entrapped into the support of men and measures antagonistic to the best interests of the country.

The Pittsburgh Weekly GAZETTE, the largest, cheapest and best weekly journal in the Commonwealth, and the leading Republican paper of Western Pennsylvania, is placed within the reach of all, and if our friends will co-operate, it will be enabled to accomplish much good work in the presidential canvass. Aside from its high political character, it is a live, gossippy, and readable newspaper, which will commend itself to the intelligent farmer, merchant or mechanic. See prospectus in another column.

"THE GAZETTE wants the opinion of the *Post*, upon the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. We have not been addicted to the bad habit of the GAZETTE, in reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court. We accept them as law, binding upon all."—*Post.*

Then why have you been hammering away for months past—at Congress for conforming its action to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case—and at the Supreme Court for not reversing that decision, and sitting up a new precedent unheard of in the jurisprudence of this country?

THERE seems to be some misapprehension at Harrisburg, and, perhaps, elsewhere, as to our acceptance of Mr. EMERETT's vindication of Mr. GEORGE CONNELL, in the matter of the Petroleum Inspectorship bill. We, therefore, desire to say, that we accept Mr. EMERETT's explanation as fully exculpating MR. CONNELL, though we do not recant or modify any one of our denunciations of the bill itself, or of the swindle which the concoctors thereof intended to accomplish by means of it.

THE Expansionists are likely to have their way, at least, to some extent, in Congress, Western business will demand more currency, and the politicians hardly dare refuse, pending the Presidential election, whatever their personal conviction may be. Indeed, it is an essential idea in representative governments that the will of the people shall be executed.

THE talk about trying Gen. GRANT for insubordination is all moonshine. He was not made Secretary of War by reason of being a soldier, but because he was a citizen, and eminently fit for the position. The office is purely a civil one, and has very rarely, and only for brief periods, been held by individuals connected with the army.

MR. TRAIN is anxious to engage President JOHNSON to collect his bill of $100,000 against the British Government, which he claims as damages for his arrest. Getting that amount, in that easy way, would be a nice speculation. Many men would like to be arrested once a month regularly for a good deal less money.

IT is natural enough, under the circumstances, that the President should aim a blow at General GRANT, but he miscalculated when he thought it possible to make Lieutenant General SHERMAN an instrument for the accomplishment of his revenge.

THE Legislature will deserve commendation if it actually adjourns by the 24th of March, which is the day now fixed upon by the Senate.

TAXING BANKS.

At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania a law was passed to tax stock in National Banks in the hands of holders thereof. To this end a corps of special Assessors were created, and authorized to pocket seven per cent. of all the moneys raised in this manner, in compensation for services not extending beyond a few hours or days. While the idea of taxing this capital was just and proper, the manner of carrying it into effect was a job, though not of large proportions. At the present session of the Legislature, it is to be hoped, the whole system of taxing banks will be remodeled to meet the requirements of the case, as developed by the fullest consideration.

There can be no question but capital, whether in the form of bank and railway shares, or in government bonds ought to be liable to assessment for public purposes to as full an extent as other descriptions of property. The exemption of capital, invested in these shapes, has gone so far as to compel a discussion which will not cease, but grow more earnest, until a change shall be made remedying the existing evil. Nor can it be doubted that Bank Officers are convinced that the general system under which they are doing business can only be permanently maintained by the adoption of such provisions of law as will subject banking capital to as heavy rates of taxation as are laid upon capital employed in other pursuits.

The forty-first section of the Act of Congress of 1864, regulating National Banks, expressly prohibits taxing, for State and local purposes, either the franchises, capital or earnings of those institutions; and the obvious import and effect of the section has been sustained by decisions in both Federal and State Courts. But the same section authorizes taxing shares of stock in National Banks in the hands of the individual holders thereof, the same as other property, subject to three limitations:

1. The rate must not be greater than on other moneyed capital in the State. This is abundantly liberal in Pennsylvania, for moneys at interest are now taxed, in none of the counties less than three or four per cent., and in some of them seven or eight per cent.

2. That the taxes shall be imposed by State authority, at the place where the particular bank is located, and not elsewhere.

3. That the rate shall not exceed that upon shares in State banks.

The first attempt in this State, at taxing National Banks, failed because it aimed at their business. The second attempt, that of 1866, failed for the reasons—1st. The one per cent. levied was held to be in excess of that legally payable on other capital for State objects alone; and, 2d. Because it was laid on the banks directly, and not on the individual holders of the shares.

The act of 1867 is objectionable not simply because the assessing is made a job for the benefit of lucky politicians, but also because it does not make the stock taxable for county and local purposes. It is further faulty in the fact it does not subject shares in State Banks to the same measure of taxation as shares in National Banks. Moneys at interest are taxable for all purposes, and, as we recently explained, in some counties the assessments absolutely reach $67 on each $1,000, or $7 more than the whole lawful interest received. Nor is this the worst of it. If a man sells real estate on time, taking any form of security, that security is liable to taxation at these rates, while the property conveyed is liable the same as any other houses and lands; thus taxing the same property twice. (We may remark in passing that the law taxing money at interest, as it stands, is an infamy that the Legislature ought to make haste and correct.)

The tax on State Banks is on the par value of the shares, regardless of its market value; while the tax on National Banks is on the actual value of the shares, whatever it may be. It is a point to be considered, moreover, how far the distinctions made in taxing stocks in the two sorts of Banks, invalidate any of the evils.

Another point in which question may possibly arise might as well be looked at in this connection. The 41st section of the National law declares

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of said Associations, held by any person or body corporate from being included in this valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, *at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere.*"

The State law of 1867 provides, that taxes on shares of stock in National Banks *shall be assessed at the place of residence of stockholders.*

There is a manifest discepancy in these two provisions, which the courts may find a way to reconcile if a case should arise calling for a solution, though we think that in this great violence would have to be done to one or both the provisions. A bill is now under consideration in Congress which provides that stock in National Banks may be taxed at the place of residence of the respective Stockholders, provided they reside in the State in which the bank is located, and with which they are connected. If this bill should become a law, as we presume it will, it will measurably remedy the discrepancy referred to.

As the laws now are lands and tenements are exempted from assessments for State purposes, but carry by far the larger part of the local burdens, while capital invested in banks, railways, insurance and manufacturing companies contributes most of the proceeds required for State uses under this arrangement. More than half of the income of the State is collected in Philadelphia. There is no vital objection to the continuance of this rule provided the actual burdens of each of these forms of property are substantially equalized. It would, indeed, be more satisfactory to many minds if all kinds of property should be made liable to the same levies and in the same proportions; but there are practical difficulties in the way.

Hitherto it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to make capital in the form of money pay its proportion of taxes, while real estate is palpable and cannot be concealed. The result is that capitalists who are best able to contribute to the support of government pay ratably to their means less than men in more moderate circumstances. A laborer, mechanic, or tradesman, who has a house, shop or store cannot escape the tax-gatherer, while his rich neighbor may have tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars invested that the existence of them cannot be readily ascertained. Exact equity is scarcely attainable, nor is it desired by persons who take comprehensive views of taxation. What is essential is that substantial justice be done.

It will doubtless be found impossible to dispense with the State tax on real property unless the tax on bank shares shall be rendered available. If it should become necessary to restore the State tax on lands a thorough scrutiny of all parts of the existing system will be demanded and enforced; and the result of this will be that money capital will not escape as easily as under the proposition to make it pay one per cent.

—The Commission appointed to revise the tax laws, were expected to report a bill covering this matter; but their report, as far as published, does not contain it, though the table of contents does. It is probable a supplemental report will embody it.

SEVERAL of the Philadelphia newspapers denounce the Petroleum Inspectorship bill in most vigorous terms, as tending to drive trade from that city to New York. The marvel is not that they condemn it, but that they did not commence sooner.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Missouri *Democrat*, which has hitherto opposed the nomination of General GRANT to the Presidency by the Republican National Convention, has changed its tone, and now, not reluctantly consents, but warmly espouses his claims to the candidacy. It says:

"When General Grant's nomination for the Presidency was urged on the ground of expediency merely, we earnestly opposed it. The Republican party cannot afford to buy a victory by a sacrifice of principles. When his nomination was urged because it would please those uncertain souls whose lack of real conviction of any kind makes them of no use to either party, we opposed it. No party can afford to buy mercenary allies at the cost of disgusting or disheartening faithful friends.

"But circumstances have changed. Clouds that obscured Grant's fidelity have rolled away. We find that the sun, though hidden, was still burning. His nomination is no longer urged for the sake of expediency only. We no longer are told that his name brings out any standard bearer whose accession were weaker. General Grant is being placed, as events unfold, in the position to command the hearty support of those who fight for principles alone. His nomination is now urged on the ground that he represents, more truly than any other possible candidate, the radical element of the Republican party."

So the Republican ranks close up. There is no longer any question or hesitancy as to who shall hold the first place on the Republican ticket. The debate is confined exclusively to the selection of the best man, all things considered, for the second place.

The Republicans of New York, in their State Convention, expressed a decided preference for GOV. FENTON. He has proved himself a true man and an able administrator, and if this preference should be ratified at Chicago there would be no holding back from accepting the choice, by Republicans anywhere.

In Pennsylvania three names have been presented for the vice-presidential honors—those of GEARY, CURTIN and GROW. Alike estimable in private life, and richly endowed by nature and experience for official usefulness, they have each special and distinct claims upon the public confidence and upon the support of the Republican party. Hence it is difficult to institute a comparison between them. Each has filled the peculiar situations to which destiny and the voice of the people assigned him, and filled them well.

GOV. GEARY is the only one of the three with a military record behind him. This is most brilliant—honorable to himself as his services were eminently useful to the nation. It was this record that drew towards him two years ago the sympathies of the people of his native State, and secured his elevation to the gubernatorial chair. In the canvass he developed unexpected oratorical powers, and dealt with intricate questions of national concernment with the cogency and power of an experienced statesman—showing that in his meditations, whether of the study or the field, he had mastered problems of deepest significance. In his administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, he has so enlarged his reputation as to create a demand for his promotion to the broader field of national service.

MR. A. G. CURTIN has entirely different antecedents. A lawyer by profession, he has been many years in the civil service of the Commonwealth. It was his lot, and the happiness of the people, to be in the gubernatorial chair when the Rebellion broke out. The eloquent popular orator soon disclosed superior capacities for administration; for arousing the people; for enlisting popular confidence; and for concentrating all the resources at command upon a single object. Not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union, was his nobling plume, like that of NAVARRE, recognized in the van of the contest. Upon it rose and fell the hopes and expectations of our people. No loyal heart will ever forget the magic of that plume, or fail to recognize the tones of that superb voice that in many a great emergency was worth ten thousand men.

MR. GROW has never been identified with State politics or administration. Cast, almost in his youth, into the national arena at Washington, he rose to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Solid and luminous rather than dashing and brilliant, his career makes its appeal to the judgments assent of the enthusiasms of his fellow citizens. Clear-sighted, substantial, true to his convictions as the north star to the pole, there never has a shadow of doubt or uncertainty rested upon his character or conduct.

Upon which of these three the choice of the State Convention will fall, it is not easy to forecast. Nor is this necessary to the purpose before us. The contest between the respective supporters of these distinguished men is not acrimonious, but evinces a spirit of chivalrous rivalry which augurs well for the harmony of the party. Upon whichever of them the chance may fall, it will be worthily bestowed, and if that choice shall be ratified at Chicago there will be no hesitancy among the Republicans of Pennsylvania in accepting it as a decision inevitable between conflicting claims where the balance was so nice as to leave the result to Fortune.

REPORT avouches that General MCCLELLAN is to succeed MR. ADAMS as Minister to London, provided the Senate will consent. The retiring Minister is regarded in Europe as perhaps the ablest representative this country has ever had. His career has been pre-eminently successful. Illustrious by birth, attainments and services, he will carry into retirement not only the respect of his country, but the regards of all abroad with whom he has come into social or official contact. His prospective successor is conspicuous for failure. In the chaos of affairs, by accidental or fortuitous circumstances, elevated to a high and responsible rank for which neither experience or genius fitted him, he proved an architect of disaster, beyond parallel in history. Found wanting in his chosen profession, for which he has capacities, if for anything, it is now seriously proposed to start him on a fresh career, requiring peculiar natural aptitudes as well as special training, the possession of which he has never indicated. This may be taken as a sad example of party infamy.

WITH such uniformity has the result followed, that as soon as a man has been convicted of counterfeiting the national currency the public has confidently looked for his speedy pardon by President Johnson. And this expectation has not been disappointed. Almost every offender of this class has been set at liberty, to renew his crimes. The whole number thus treated approaches one hundred. Is it sympathy that moves the President to this reckless clemency? Or do considerations, not of weakness, but of a still more flagrant character, control him?

—Thaddeus Stevens, in an interview with a correspondent, stated that he considered the President liable to impeachment, and that he (Stevens) was not disappointed in the vote in Committee, by which his resolutions were tabled, as his long experience enabled him to know every *coward* in Congress. When the vote had been declared on the question, in Committee, Mr. Stevens said: "The Republican party has been killed by the action of this Committee, at the instance of General Grant and his friends. I have found that for the last two or three days the men who shook the loudest and threw their hats the highest for U. S. Grant have been using every exertion to demoralize Mr. Bingham and the other members of the Committee, who were opposed to favor impeachment. Grant has been using his influence everywhere to defeat the scheme, and that Andrew Johnson has to thank him that he remains undisturbed in the White House. I have been in public life for forty years, and though I do not pretend to any gift of prophecy, I have seldom been mistaken in my predictions, and you can bet that to-day's cowardly action will cost us New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and probably three or four more of the Northern States."

—Advices from Hayti state that Solvave's headquarters are now at Grand Rigiere. His chief army was defeated by the Cacos rebels on the frontier. Gen. Alexis committed suicide, and Gen. Nord has incurred the misdrust of President Solvave, who deprived him of his rank and honors.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revival meetings still in about the same part of the country. Our reports, as well as religious exchanges, frequently contain items of this character, in view of the public interest in such intelligence. In the immediate bounds of our circulation, covering a large district of country, the work of revival obtained in most of the churches. Doubtless the largely increased spirit of union among Christians generally, and branches of denominations with the same cardinal doctrines and mode of government in particular, has given an impetus to the work. Among the chief features of these union meetings and conventions is, the united cry to God for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the people. And it is note-worthy, too, that the subjects of these revivals are mainly adult males and frequently the heads of families. We find that many of our churches in the Western part of this State, as well as in Ohio, and West Virginia, living contiguous thereto, have been unusually favored with a work of grace. In the Presbyterian churches at Rimersburgh, Murraysville, New Castle and Mercer, in this State, it has prospered, also at Alliance, Ohio. The same happy condition exists in the Baptist church at Fayetteville, in one of the eastern counties of this State. During the course of an eleven weeks' meeting in that church nearly one hundred persons professed Christ. Reference was made some days since to the extensive revival in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Johnstown, and also to the highly spiritual condition of other churches in that place. Since then we learn by the *Christian Advocate* that over one hundred and thirty have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. H. Thomas, pastor, at Johnstown. The Greensburg *Herald* says fifty two conversions have occurred in the M. E. Church at Ligonier, Pa., during the past three weeks. Good news also comes from Clarion of a meeting in the church of that body. Our own city is also being favored with the saving displays of God's power. Meetings for prayer and conference are being held nightly in many of the churches, and not without good results. The noon-day prayer meeting and special services at the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, and at night in the Theatre, in connection with services in public halls, are all contributing their part to encourage the work of revival.

It is gratifying to note that the *Herald of Peace*, recently started in Chicago, besides advocating the peculiar principles and practices of the Orthodox Friends, will promote revivals of religion, Sunday schools, the circulation of Bibles and tracts, prison reform, etc. Hitherto the Quakers have resisted all the attempts to incorporate these methods of religious acts, but this paper favors the adoption of means employed by earnest-minded Christians of evangelical denominations. The New York *Independent* says at a general meeting of Friends in Chicago, the meeting was regularly organized with officers, and opened by reading the scripture. It is believed one of the first steps in the new reform will be the employment of salaried ministers.

The German branch of the New York Christian Association have established a free eating room, at No. 69 Ludlow street. Five hundred and fifty persons were fed daily last week.

A remarkable revival of religion has been in progress in the M. E. Church, at Orange, New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Dashiel, pastor. The work is chiefly among young men and heads of families. Dr. Dashiel stated some evenings since that fifteen husbands had been converted in answer to the prayers of pious wives. One of these said recently that she had been praying and waiting for this result for fifteen years.

The number of infant baptisms in the Methodist Episcopal Church, during last year, was 42,658, the largest ever reported, presenting also the largest annual increase.

The *Religious Telescope* thinks the custom of some congregations of singing during the taking of the collection, is not proper, as they interfere with each other. It says some brethren are so absorbed on their singing during collection, with their eyes closed, they could not see the basket as it was passed.

The New York *Independent* contains full column editorial on the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Coming from a source from which that praise would be least expected, its views of the general character of the Board are worth re-producing. Looking at the picture of the Bishops, it says, there are few men in the United States to whom more power is entrusted—power, but not emolument; for their position is the furthest removed from dignified leisure. Referring to the circular form of likenesses, it says, like every thing in Methodist economy, the Bishops revolve they are one wheel of a vast system of wheels; and if they exert their power in bidding others to remove, there are none upon whom the burdens of the itinerant system fall so heavily as upon themselves.

City missionary work in New York city is assuming greater prominence in the leading churches of that city than ever before. The need for this kind of labor became so apparent, that the churches were forced to take hold of it. The good results of only a brief time shows that the field is worth cultivating, and promises a plentiful harvest. By this means the churches will not only be the gainers, but society at large will feel its healthy pulsations. The Episcopal Church Missionary Society in the city and Diocese of New York, organized one year ago, has constant demands for an extension of the field and work engaging their care. Some idea of the work may be found from the fact that the central mission at the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, is occupied by two clergymen, one physician, three Bible women and one German layman, who find ample employment among the poor and suffering of that part of the city. Religious services are also applied by this Society to the Protestant troops on Governor's and David Islands; and at Fort Schuyler, while aid is also extended to feeble rural parishes.

Complaint was made at the Presbyterian Extension Meeting, held in New York city lately, that one great hindrance to the multiplication of Presbyterian churches in that city and immediate neighborhood is, the rich are so wedded to caste and comfort, that they refuse to stay out in plain congregations or go out into unassuming colonies. Many of the millionaires congregate together, making some churches plethoric with wealth, and leaving others pulseless with poverty. Dr. Prime, of the *Observer*, presented this difficulty with great force.

A meeting was held at Newark, N. J., not long since, says a correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, to endorse the movement of the Mayor in enforcing the Sunday laws. To the surprise of the meeting, and to the sorrow of the ministry, the Rev. Dr. Poor plead the German privileges and rights to enjoy themselves, according to faderland custom. Rather poor argument—"they have shed their blood for this country, and have become citizens," therefore they should enjoy the Sabbath as they had been taught, and not be forced to keep it.

Quite an interesting meeting was held in Washington City some time since in Dr. Gurley's Church, on behalf of the Southern work of the American Tract Society. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, our representative in Congress, presided. Senator Wilson and several members of the House were present. A liberal collection was taken.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Association of Churches of Western Pennsylvania, which has just been held in the Plymouth Church, East [illegible] interesting and [illegible]

This Association is composed of nine twelve Congregational Churches, with their pastors, each Church being entitled to send three delegates to the stated meetings, while the Association has no control over the different churches represented, yet the influence exerted upon each is very marked and happy. Questions regarding the Congregational polity, and what are the obstacles in the way of revivals of religion, &c., were earnestly and ably discussed. The devotional exercises of the meeting were very interesting and tender, manifesting the presence of the Holy Spirit moving upon all hearts.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The officers of the House of Refuge have made their fourteenth annual report, and it is one of unusual interest. We find, in referring to the report of the Treasurer, that the expenditures last year were $4,023 less than the income, which was $81,990 74. Of this money nearly fourteen thousand dollars went for salaries; between eleven and twelve thousand for repairs, which were necessary; twenty-nine thousand for supplies; sixteen thousand for loans, and the remainder for various smaller expenses. At the opening of the year 1867 there were 255 inmates, 88 of whom were colored; 139 were discharged during the year, 125 were received; and there are now 241 in the asylum; 32 of whom are colored; 188 boys and 53 girls. Of those received during the year, 80 are from Allegheny county; 5 returned voluntarily; 4 are from Beaver county, and the rest are from the various counties of this district.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 1,963 inmates; 1,374 boys and 559 girls. Of these 1,376 were from Allegheny county. The offence for which most of these were committed was incorrigibility; but there were also 400 for larceny, 243 for vagrancy, 126 for vicious conduct, 67 for prostitution, 15 for intemperance, 5 for burglary, 5 for assault and battery, 3 for horse stealing; 2 each for arson, embezzling, forgery, rape, attempt to commit rape; and one each for attempted suicide, attempted burglary, false pretense, and passing counterfeit money, thus showing an incongruous and sickening array of crime, from which it is wonderful the superintendent has been able to bring such order, precision and virtue, although the inmates are under physical subjection. The final disposition of such offenders is rather of interest; 625 of them have been released on parole; 476 more indentured, 269 returned to their friends, 66 escaped, 2 of the boys became insane, and one of the girls married, 34 died, 97 enlisted, 18 more sent to the almshouse, 10 became of age and were therefore discharged, 5 were taken out on writs of habeas corpus, and 110 were discharged as unfit subjects, 262 of them were foreigners, and 1,771 were Americans, the greater number of whom were born in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia.

The greatest number was committed at the age of fifteen; more above that age than below it.

$2,126,59 was received for the work of the boys during the year 1867. Deducting cost of material and overseer's salary. The net proceeds of this labor was $702,13.

The girls were just as industrious as the boys, though their work is not valued in the report; but 2,000 stockings were darned, 3,000 shirts repaired, 450 shirts were made, 300 jackets and 300 pants were made, and a large number of other garments, sheets, towels, etc., were made and repaired, besides washing, ironing, and general house work.

The health of the institution has been remarkably good. There has never been an epidemic in the house. Five deaths occurred during last year, all of diseases contracted before going into the asylum. The schools have been remarkably successful, and benefitted solidly most of the pupils.

There is a library in the institution, consisting of 1,100 volume, 177 of which were received during 1867. Besides this there is a separate library of 290 volumes for the use of the girls. The reports of all the officers are highly satisfactory, and the prosperous management of such an institution as this is always a subject of congratulation, as the number of outlaws is reduced and good citizens are multiplied thereby.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Washington *Chronicle*, in speaking of the proposed national monument to be erected at the Capitol, in memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at a cost approximating three hundred thousand dollars, says:

"The monument is designed to commemorate the Signing of the Declaration of Emancipation. It is proposed that the pedestal be of granite, and figures bronze. The whole structure is to be sixty feet high, surmounted by thirty-five colossal figures, its construction triangular, the base of which admits three groups, presenting slavery. The first (to the right) presents slavery in its most abject state, as when brought to this country. Here we behold the auction block, deprived of all which tends to elate the heart with any spirit of pride or independence, galled by the yoke of slavery. The second represents a less abject stage. The slave here is partly clad, more enlightened, and hence, realizing his bondage, startles with a love of freedom. The third (behind) is the ransomed slave, redeemed from bondage by the blood of Liberty, who, having struck off his shackles, holds them triumphantly aloft. The slave is pictured gratefully bowing at her throne. Between these groups are three bas reliefs. First represents the firing on Fort Sumter. The other two present the Senate and House amending the Constitution. The second story, first group, represents the members of the Cabinet in council, as though in consultation. Bates is here pictured despending; while Seward points towards Europe, as though explaining the importance of the act. The second group, the principal leaders of the emancipation cause. The third, the fall of Richmond and surrender of Lee. The crowning figure is the President in the act of signing the proclamation. At his feet are Liberty and Justice; while behind sits Time, watching the hour glass, blissioned, as it were, from Heaven. At the base of the steps leading from the centre structure are represented the leading commanders of the army and navy.

LITERARY NEWS.

—Frank Leslie, it is stated, has offered Mayne Reid a very large price for a romance for his *Illustrated News*.

—A new dramatic paper has been started in New York by Paul Nicholson, the dramatic critic of the *World*. The new paper is called *Town and Country*.

—Mr. Payne Collier has reprinted, for private circulation, a volume containing some twenty-five of the broadside balck letter ballads, with fac similies of the original wood cuts.

—Earl Russell has written, and will soon publish, "A letter to the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M. P., on the State of Ireland," a document which will be read with great interest.

—Edmund Kirke, it is said, has abandoned literature and settled down to commercial business in New York; literature would not suffer any if this news were true.

—George Augustus Sala has been devoting some of his time to the "Sensational in Art and Literature," a thing which he knows nothing about, at least one receives no sensation whatever from the perusal of his books.

—Mr. W. J. O'Neil Daunt, is the author of a volume entitled "Ireland and her Agitators," which gives biographical notices of some of the most turbulent men the world ever saw, from King Bagenal who fought a duel in his seventy-ninth year, sitting in a chair, down to the present time, including of course Bully Egan, who fought fourteen duels during one election at Cork.

INDUSTRIAL.

—Ship building is [illegible] less than for years past.

—The Washington Iron Works, of Baltimore is organizing vigorously and bids fair to become a power in the Monumental city.

—All the workmen of one of the Woonsocket Mills have joined the strikers, but the reason has not yet been announced.

—There was a slight decrease in the production of petroleum last month, the average daily production having been ten thousand six hundred barrels.

—The strikes of last summer resulted in a loss of over one million of dollars to the working men of Chicago, of whom 25,000 are now out of employment.

—Two hundred operatives, principally skilled work people, have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the Belkman mills, in Lake Village, New Hampshire.

—23,660,401 passengers were carried over the railroads of Massachusetts during the year 1867. During the five years ending December, 1867, there were 98,314,914 passengers.

—A New York gentleman has offered to be one of twenty men to take $20,000,000 of the stock of the Erie Road, provided Vanderbilt will consent to control the administration.

—The Commercial Convention in Boston adopted a resolution in favor of inviting the "importation of laborers" to this country instead of importing the products of their labor.

—During the five years of the existence of the underground railway in London it has carried some eighty millions of passengers, at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour, without losing a single life or injuring a passenger.

—The different railways which have placed postoffice cars on their lines, have through a delegation, applied to the Congressional Committee on Postoffices for more compensation, as at the present rates they find it impossible to run these cars without loss.

—The journeymen shoemakers had a mass meeting last week in New York. Speeches were made in English, German and French, and resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed twenty per cent. reduction of the present wages, and preparations made for a strike if necessary.

—On Tuesday of last week an iron firm in Cincinnati advertised for four workmen in their line of business. More than five hundred men applied for the position before ten o'clock that morning, and the number had risen to one thousand before the close of the day, a fact which shows what an unusual number of men are now unemployed in large cities.

—"Excepting in the memorably hard winter of 1854'55 destitution was never so general in this city as at present," says the New York *Evening Post*, and reports from various benevolent individuals and societies, speak of the most extraordinary privations endured, and of the unparalleled numbers of Americans found needy. Mechanics nightly seek shelter at the station houses, a thing unknown before in the annals of the police.

STATE NEWS.

—Hon. Samuel Hutchins, of Waterford, Erie county, died last Saturday, aged 81 years.

—The Columbia county *Democrat* is no friend of the clergy, whom it calls "the bloodhounds of Zion."

—The citizens of California, on the Monongahela river, have formed a literary society, which is flourishing.

—The Black Swan is giving concerts in the eastern part of the State. When last heard from she was at Norristown.

—On Wednesday evening next, Weston is to walk at Titusville, an honor which he properly thinks Pittsburgh is too unappreciative to receive.

—Mr. Adam Hoch, of Kittanning, an aged and respected citizen of that place, died very suddenly on Sunday morning while in the act of stirring the fire.

—It is said that the losers by the burning of Wayne Hall, in Erie, are going to sue the city for damages, because there was no water in the reservoirs.

—Mr. C. F. Walker, a farmer residing near Benford's store, Somerset county, has just received five sheep of the Infantado breed, for which he paid $500.

—Mercury was down to twenty two degre s below zero, on the 8th inst., in Clearfield, but he found it so cold that he came up again. Why shouldn't Alaska be admitted after that?

—A small boy, son of Mr. Jacob Qualp, of Greenfield, fell through a hole in the ice on the Monongahela river, a few days ago, and was drowned. The body was found a few hours afterwards.

—A strange and fatal disease is raging among the cattle in some parts of the State. The Hannover *Spectator* says that in that neighborhood it is particularly virulent, mentioning one township where twelve head of cattle have died, and that all the rest of the herd, some twenty in number, are suffering from it.

—The burgess of New Castle has prohibited the sale of what he calls vicious newspapers, meaning the disgusting spawn of the animalculae existing in the rotten brains of some godless and lascivious wretches in some of the eastern cities. This action on the part of the worthy Chief Magistrate of New Castle is timely and commendable.

—The ladies of the Oil City Episcopal congregation are to have a promenade festival. Pictures are to be awarded severally to the prettiest, the wittiest, the pleasantest, and the most amiable ladies present. A first class chance is afforded for some of our young ladies to take a trip to the oil regions and furnish their picture galleries at the same time.

—Messrs. Johnson and Harold, public spirited citizens of Cambria, presented 150 books as prizes to the pupils of the night school in that borough. A very pleasant meeting of the pupils and the friends of the school was held, and speeches and songs were in order, when the fall of a stove pipe gave rise to such a panic that fearful results were anticipated. Providentially, however, the house was emptied without accident.

—A fire occurred on Monday last in Uniontown, resulting in the destruction of a considerable amount of valuable property, including the McClelland House, the office of L. D. Beall, Esq., a dwelling house, a barber shop, and a store. A large amount of whisky was distributed among the firemen after their efforts had been successful, and a free fight resulted. The *Genius of Liberty* thus reports it:

They fit and fit,
And scraped and bit,
And struggled in the mud,
Until the ground,
For miles around,
Was kivered with their blood.

OIL NEWS.

—The production of the Tidioute district is falling off rapidly, and few new wells are going down. The property in the vicinity of Petroleum Centre, however, is being very steadily developed and in paying quantities.

—The stock of oil in the entire Pennsylvania Oil Regions was stated to be five hundred and forty thousand barrels, on the 7th inst. This includes all in tanks or in the hands of producers, operators or brokers.

—During the month of January, 1868, there were 5,770, 907 gallons of oil shipped from the various ports of the United States, being an increase of 2,239,747 gallons on the same month in 1867.

—Iron tankage to the capacity of some two hundred and seventy five thousand barrels, is now being erected at various points along the Allegheny river and Oil Creek.

—From January 1st to the 5th of February, 83,642 barrels of oil were shipped over the Oil Creek Railroad.

PERSONAL.

—Fisk and Gould are in Paris.

—Wilson's confirmation by the Senate is, when the host is said, doubtful.

—General Banks is still very ill, but hopes are expressed of his speedy recovery.

—Thomas Hitchcock, and not Dana, is the principal leader writer of the New York *Sun*.

—Dean Platt the politician is the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

—Generals Sickles and Cochrane are engaged in stumping New Hampshire for the Republicans.

—Hon. Reuben A. Chapman has been confirmed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

—Queen Victoria has great faith in the soporific effects of her new book; she has sent a copy of it to every hospital in Scotland.

—The reception of Secretary Welles on last Tuesday evening was very numerously attended, and in point of numbers, at least, a grand success.

—The President has still chances enough for a re nomination to render it politic for a large number of toads and place-hunters to frequent his receptions.

—Doctor Alexis Caswell, who for thirty six years filled the chairs of Philosophy and Astronomy in Brown University, has been elected President of that institution.

—Mosby, the infamous guerilla captain, is busily engaged, as agent of the United States Emigration Company, in importing a foreign population for the State of Virginia.

—Miss Harris succeeded so well as a substitute in the part of Lucia, in Paris recently, when Patti was taken suddenly ill, that a repetition was demanded, and Patti is horribly jealous.

—General Lee has had presented to him by an admiring Virginian, "the most magnificent hat ever seen in Alexandria, broad brimmed, high crowned felt, elegantly trimmed."

—On Saturday evening last the dinner party of Secretary Seward was especially brilliant. Minister Thornton and several other members of the Corps Diplomatique were among the guests.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson has a high opinion of Charles Sumner, he says of him he "has the whitest soul of any man I ever knew" and praise from such a Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed.

—General M'Clellan and Geo Ticknor Curtis are each spoken of as the probable immediate successor to Charles Francis Adams, who is by all odds the ablest diplomat in the service of the government.

—Saint deBeuve, the eminent French author has been very seriously ill, but is now to the delight of his friends and the general public, fast recovering, a a fact which he credits to the use of homeopathy.

—Gen. Kilpatrick, familiarly known as "old Killevalty," is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He will return from South America in May, and will stump the State next fall.

—Susan Denin the fair flashy actress who used to be known as one of the Denin sisters but now stars it alone, has had more husbands than any other woman on the American stage, excepting of course the versatile Meeker.

—When Postmaster General Randall gives a "blow out" all of the Wisconsin delegates attend. It is a good thing for poor Congressmen to have a pet Cabinet Minister from their State.

—A grand banquet is to be given to Admiral Farragut by the Italian officials at Florence. We hope the Admiral finds banquets to his taste for they seem to be as nauseating from able as fade, in his case.

—Madame Ristori expresses herself as quite determined to take her abode in this country, making New York her permanent home. She is now at Montmorau, but whether she will accept the invitation of the Emperor of Brazil is not known.

—An old woman has just died in the Asylum of La Salpetriere at the age of one hundred and four years. She was a vivandiere in her youth, and accompanied the armies of Napoleon. She went through the Russian campaign and figured at Waterloo.

—Three brothers named Hatch are said to rank among the first greatest advertisers of the world. One is the Secretary of the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company; another, the manager of the Fairbanks' Scale Company; and the third is the junior partner in the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, New York.

—Professor Wheatstone is about to be raised to the peerage in England, he already possesses the degrees of D. C. L. and L. L. D. conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and is corresponding member of all the principle scientific Societies in the world. He is the inventor of the Concertina, the Stereosc

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

THE vote of the House of Representatives, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to defray expenses in the cases of naturalized citizens imprisoned abroad, is thoroughly right, and cannot fail of receiving general approval.

ABUSES in the management of Girard College have become so flagrant that proceedings have been commenced to take the control of the trust out of the City Government and vest it in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

MEXICO is fast relapsing into its anarchial habits. Repudiations, pronunciamentos and revolutions are the last notable incidents. The population does not possess the elements out of which a respectable and permanent republic can be educed.

THE Democrats have not that high degree of admiration for General GRANT they professed six months ago. Indeed, few men have been more soundly abused by them than he is at the present time. And this is only the commencement of their rage. When the action of the Chicago Convention shall have made him the Republican candidate for the Presidency, neither his vast services, nor his well-earned renown, will avail to shelter him from the gathering storm of obliquy and defamation.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh have had experiences in Railway Bonds altogether uncomfortable. Like bitter infictions have been scattered up and down through wide districts. Nor have they been endured only by opulent municipalities. Thousands and tens of thousands of citizens have been victimized by the recklessness with which these securities have frequently been issued. In zeal to secure the completion of particular lines of travel the claims of honesty have been forgotten, and shameless frauds have been perpetrated. In framing a Free Railroad Law it is the duty of the Legislature to institute such restrictions upon the proportionate amount of indebtedness to be contracted by Railways Companies as will reasonably protect the community from loss. There is no hardship in this. All the hardship consists in not doing it. The difficulty consists in determining the precise point at which to lay the prohibition. Let it be laid where it will, the clamorers for recklessness will complain.

Now, we hold that no line of railway ought to be built unless it will pay, either directly or indirectly. If the capacity of any line to pay reasonable dividends is demonstrable, little or no difficulty will be encountered in securing its completion, and on a sound financial basis. This is paying directly; and such enterprises are not in a doubtful category. If a line of road will not pay directly, but only indirectly—that is, by the ease and comfort derivable from it, and the enhancement in value of real estate in the district traversed by it—then it becomes a question with those who are to enjoy these collateral advantages how much they will pay for them; and the true way is for them to subscribe for stock, and pay up. Instead of meeting the case in this way there is a strong disposition to resort to an issue of bonds which are worked off by partial, if not fraudulent representations, to the serious damage, in multiplied instances, of innocent but credulous individuals.

It may be we are not up to the spirit of the times in this particular—but we cannot help saying we are not enamored of this way of building railroads. In framing a General Law we would give no license to this form of swindling; while we would authorize a resort to credit to as great a degree as comports with the solvency of companies asking for it—not the fraction of an inch farther. The object of such a law should not be to secure the completion of the greatest possible number of miles of road within a prescribed period; but to afford facilities for constant and uniform operations, and of such a nature as to protect the interests and rights of all parties concerned or to be concerned.

COTTON SUPPLY.

The recent decline in the cotton market of Great Britain, growing out of the large supply of that staple held there, promises to work serious disadvantage to the trade, instead of conducing, as might appear at first sight, to the general prosperity. That country is threatened with an inadequacy of supply, as the depression operates with effect on the planters of India and of America. So long as the high prices prevailed the former shipped direct to Liverpool as the best and safest market to offer and realize; but with the decline the vast products of India will be forced to find other channels of commerce, and will doubtless be distributed in China, or perhaps, a large part will be kept over the monsoon and withheld from England during the year. Experienced factors estimate that the diminution of the supply from India will more than counterbalance the expected increase from America for 1868.

While the cheap price of cotton in the Liverpool market (4¼ d. per lb.) will not affect production in India, it must necessarily have that tendency in this country, preventing our planters from growing as much as they did last year. Nor is the decline the only barrier to the successful operation of our growers. They are financially weak, having neither money nor credit to engage largely in producing on the prospects presented. Then again, the high price of labor, and the enormous Government tax on cotton combinest to render probable a small crop this year.

The repeal of the cotton tax, which goes into effect on Sept. 1st, next, has opened a wide field for speculation to shrewd operaters who enter the Southern markets and buy up all the staple offered in order to realize on it after the burden imposed by the Government is removed. The few planters who can afford to hold this stock will also act on the speculation principle, and will ge into the market with their cotton not before that date, in order to avoid the tax. This retention may possibly create a deficiency in export, causing an advance in the premium on gold, and higher currency prices here for cotton, with no apparent change in the foreign market.

The reports of the current cotton year have been estimated on the basis that there were 133,000 bales at the ports and points in the interior on September 1st, 1867, to which are added 2,500,000 bales as the maximum quantity of production for 1867. These figures furnish the aggregate of 2,633,000 bales. From this 1,250,000 bales are deducted for home consumption, stocks held in the interior and at ports, which leaves 1,383,000 bales available for the year ending September 1st, 1868, or 169,000 bales less than the amount exported last year, when much higher prices prevailed. By similar calculation, allowing for the anticipated falling off in the shipments of India, it is made apparent that Great Britain's supply for the cotton year will be 4,123,000 bales against 4,135,000 of last year—a trifling difference of 12,000 bales. That country is now consuming at the rate of 2,700,000 bales per year. During the year 1867 she exported 1,100,000 bales. Should the exports at the close of the present year prove equally heavy, the stock remaining on hand would be only 313,000 bales against 890,000 bales on August 31st, 1867.

From these figures is shown that Great Britain, at the present rate of consumption, will exhaust her cotton supply before the close of the year, falling short half a million bales.

HISTORY OF UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Among the remarkable literary incidents of the current century stands the fact that the best narrators of memorable epochs in the histories of Spain and Holland are citizens of the United States. Mr. PRESCOTT first won renown by his masterly delineation of the period of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, followed naturally by a graphic and scholarly treatment of the Conquest of Peru. Mr. MOTLEY, starting later, brought out the Rise of the Dutch Republic, following it with the History of the United Netherlands, in four volumes, commencing at the death of William the Silent, and ending with the Twelve Years' Truce in 1609.

It is not exaggerating to affirm that Mr. MOTLEY has entirely surpassed any writer born and educated in Holland in the thoroughness, accuracy and brilliancy of his treatment of these great themes. He was not content to restrict himself to a dry detail of facts in chronological order, but preferred by careful induction to show in what conditions of society, and in what motives of individuals, particular actions or policies had their origin, and to make the whole glow with a freshness sufficient to restore the impression of a living reality. This is the hardest task of a historian. Any intelligent and dispassionate citizen of our own country who shall attempt to review both sides of the great controversy going on for thirty years between the North and South, and, unfortunately, not yet brought to a close, will feel this difficulty such a task. It is easy to detect the general drift of affairs, but when an attempt is made to go deeper and pry into the secret or occult motives in which special acts originated; to strike through specious reasons and pretenses set up to delude followers and bewilder opponents; and to lay open the actual influences that operated upon, or went forth from, prominent leaders in the momentous debate, it is perceived that the task is arderous and delicate, requiring the nicest perceptions and the most exquisite balance of judgment. Time will doubtless remove some of the obstacles that now exist to the prosecution of this study. We are yet too near the scene of action to take in all the details so as to comprehend the relations of the various parts of each other. Passions rise up and bias the understanding. Explanations are still deferred that will come many years hereafter; perhaps not till the present and next generations shall have passed away.

In the History of the United Netherlands Mr. MOTLEY had the advantage of a theme congenial to the natural bent of his capacities, and to all his tastes and habits. PHILIP II. of Spain was at the head of a most powerful despotism. The whole machinery of government was moved by his single will. Not only allied to the ecclesiastical hierarchy, but imbued with its spirit, he resolved to suppress the rising inclination to doubt, to inquiry, to debate, to reformation; to subordinate all the instincts and aspirations of the people to the despotic rule of monarchs and oligarchs. Against this tremendous attempt the Netherlands stood forth, single handed and alone.

By the edict of 1568 PHILIP sentenced every inhabitant of the Netherlands to death. The decree included women and children as well as men. By the aid of the Council of Blood, of the municipal officers of which he had the appointment, and the executioners of the Holy Inquisition, his butcheries amounted to as many as eighteen hundred in a week, and ran up to the appalling aggregate of eighteen thousand in the course of six years. While he thus struck at the lives of the people, he enforced a system of Confiscations full as sweeping as in the madness of passion has been recently proposed in this country, and by which countless families were reduced from comfort or opulence to beggary. Embarrassed by the expenditures his immense enterprizes compelled him to make, he repudiated his debts and contracts, and seized the public properties pledged to the national creditors, which depth of infamy, unhappily, there are Americans who would have our government imitate, without delay or remorse.

All this PHILIP did professedly in the interests of religious orthodoxy and social order, and to make himself the sovereign of one universal and undivided monarchy. The ambition, however censurable, was not ignoble. So great a prize has seldom dazzled a human mind with a possibility of securing it. Equal to the conception of such a scheme, which was favored by the condition of European society, he put forth marvellous efforts to accomplish it. But in France and England has projects were baffled. A new spirit began to stir among the populations. While the old darkness had not disappeared, a fresh light was breaking forth, and destined to increase until it should flood the whole heavens with its radiancy.

But, whatever embarrassments PHILIP experienced in England and France, the chief impediments that confronted him were in the United Provinces. Liberty there asserted its superior efficiency. Narrow in boundaries and meagre in natural resources, freedom gave such an impulse to the inhabitants that in spite of the devastations of war they were prosperous and increased in numbers. Various arts of practical industry were developed or domesticated. Individuals and families, persecuted elsewhere, fled thither as into an ark of safety, carrying with them their wealth, and knowledge, and application.

The burghers kept alive the passion for love of liberty. In a recent article we attempted to show that this was a general tendency and a main excellence of popular municipal government. One of these burghers, JOHN of Olden Barnevald, after the death of WILLIAM the Silent, and the departure of Lord LEICESTER, presided with genuine and high state mnanship over the destinies of Holland.

But we cannot follow the thread of the story. Those who have a taste for this department of literature will certainly do that for themselves.

Mr. MOTLEY has not laid aside his pen, but is now engaged in writing a History of the Thirty Years' War, the natural complement of his other works. This will take him over ground much traveled and by eminent authors—among them, latterly, by Mr. CARLYLE. His treatment of his new subject will, therefore, afford uncommon opportunities for comparing his performances with that of his predecessors.a.

—It may be interesting to some persons to learn a little about the private character of some of prominent men of Mexico. The following was clipped from the private Black Book, a diary kept by one of Maximilian's private secretaries in Mexico, and reveals some curious personal traits of the chief actors in the Imperial tragedy in that country. The notorious General Juan N. Almonte, one of the chief promoters of the intervention, is described as "dishonest, avaricious, and revengeful." The savagery of Marbuez is also properly booked, with the remark, "Sent to Jerusalem." Of Miramon, it is told that having once lost at play the money of a company of which he was the captain and treasurer, he drew his sword, and swept all the stakes back again into his pocket. Then follows a recount of the way in which he upset his fellow-rascal Zuloaga, took possession of the Government, took the field, levied contributions for the army, and spent the money at the gaming table. O'Horan is set down in black. He was, according to all accounts, a cold and vulgar villain. He sometimes decreed death between cigar-puffs. "General, I am going to shoot you," he remarked to an astonished prisoner, after taking a last swallow of chocolate with him. The General was Marcial Lascano, and he was shot an hour afterward at Tuscubaya.

A Splendid Entertainment in Boston.

A brilliant entertainment was given in Boston on Thursday evening, by a young millionaire of that city, on the occasion of his coming of age and into possession of his estate. The event is described:

"Horticultural Hall was last evening the scene of a very costly and a very fashionable entertainment, which created a great sensation among the *beau monde*. The system has obtained great favor this season and last, of hiring a hall for private balls, levees and 'outs,' and Paganini's in Tremont street, Horticultural Hall and Minot Hall have witnessed many lively gatherings of this kind. It saves wear and tear of furniture and carpets, derangement of the internal economy of households, labor for servants and anxiety for mistresses; it obviates the necessity for a house to be turned upside down for a week in addition.

"The party last evening was given by a wealthy lady of this city, in honor of her son, the heir to a princely fortune—whose father was one of the millionaires of Boston. No pains or expense were spared to render it superior to anything of the kind ever seen here. The total cost was from $15,000 to $20,000. The floral decorations of the two halls were eight thousand camelias, innumerable roses, calla lilies, and other choice flowers, rare plants, etc. The pillars, the cornices, the chandeliers, the balconies, every possible point, was draped with strings of inkberry leaves, studded with camelias and other rich flowers in great profusion. In the centre of every window of the hall hung a globe bouquet, a ball of flowers, nestled close together, several feet in circumference. This form of bouquet is new to Boston. Some of them contained, apparently, as many as fifty camelias. And the platforms were perfect flower gardens, that of the upper hall being diversified with a lofty floral arch, surrounding a costly mirror, which reflected back the whole brilliant scene. Behind this mirror was stationed a full orchestral band. The floral display alone cost about $5,000.

"The guests who arrived in carriages in full dress, alighted on a carpeted sidewalk, beneath a canopy, and were escorted up-stairs to the dressing rooms each side of the main entrances. Supper was announced at 11 o'clock. There were several large tables in the centre of the hall loaded with the choicest viands and wines, and numerous small tables were arranged around the hall at which the guests were served. The table ornaments, silver, floral, confectionary, etc., were exquisite, and in keeping with the lavish manner in which the whole affair was conducted. Upon each of the tables was a pyramid of camelias, or in the form of stars, or grouped together in massive bouquets, causing the lighted hall to assume an appearance almost as brilliant as the large one above. The interior of the building was carpeted, with the exception of the floor of the upper hall in which the dancing took place."

The Chemistry of Furniture.

Young housekeepers do not always understand the theory of the chemical and mechanical action of different substances on articles of furniture. The substances from which furniture is chiefly exposed to injury are water, oils, alcohols, and acids.

Acids act on marble. Marble is itself composed of carbonate of lime; that is, it is a compound of carbonic acid and lime. Now, the carbonic acid has a comparatively weak affinity for lime, and most other acids willprevail over it, and its place when brought in contact with it; thus destroying the texture of the stone, liberating the carbonic acid, and leaving nitrate of lime, or muriate of lime, or sulphate, or acetate of lime—as the case maybe—in the form of a white powder, in its place. But oils, alcohols, and water produce no effect on marble.

All varnished or polished surfaces of wood, on the other hand, while not affected usually by acids, are attacked by alcohol. Varnishes are composed of different gums and resins, which are generally soluble in alcohol. Many of these are made by dissolving the material in alcohol so as to liquify it, and then, when they are applied, the alcohol evaporates, leaving the gum or resin in a thin, even coating over the whole surface. If now any alcoholic substance comes upon such a surface, whether it be alcohol itself, as used for lamps, or spirits of any kind, or even wine, which contains but a small per centage of alcohol, the varnish is attacked, a portion of it is dissolved, and the brilliancy of the surface is destroyed.

Oils will not attack either marbles or varnished surfaces, and will do no injury except to naked wood or other porous substances which admit them into pores, from which they cannot afterward easily be expelled.

Water affects no substances except such as have open pores exposed, in which case it softens and causes the substance to swell, or such as are soluble in water, as glue in joints, and mucilage or gum arabic, used sometimes for attaching superficial ornaments to fancy work.—*American Artisan.*

—The value of land in Paris is given in a table published in the *Moniteur*, which shows that the highest price of any in that city is given generally for places in the neighborhood of the theatres. Thus, the various sites near the Theatre Francais have brought per square metre $21, $26, $26, and even $260. Near the New Opera, the figures have varied from $110 to $308, the new Vaudeville from $200 to $250, and the Galete from $20 upwards. A metre is equal to about one and one-ninth English yards.

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT OF THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS is often required by the friends of the confirmed Dyspeptic to enable them to put up with the morning fit-demper, his fits, silly notions and the general crossness and imaginations of his wife. No class of sufferers deserve more truly the patience and sympathy of their friends who often, too with grief the best and sweetest disposition of mind and moral principle to be miserable and disagreeable by the ravages of Dyspepsia. While under its despotic sway life seems to them but a constant chance of suffering and gloom, with naught but pain and gloom in the future. Those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or Disorderly organs resulting in Dyspepsia, Faintness, Loss of Appetite, should always use prompt remedies, which will, if used properly, avoid untold suffering and save many valuable lives. Pre-eminent as such, and endorsed by hundreds who have tested them, stand

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.

In the incipient stages of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., their prompt, surely and pleasant, cleansing, recruiting and restoring qualities the system, making

LIFE A JOY AND PLEASURE,

instead of a burden. In many old and confirmed cases they have effected remarkable and speedy cures. These pills can be obtained from all Druggists in the country. Plain or sugar coated, as purchasers may prefer.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

BEAR IN MIND

When diseases has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a remedy that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Most diseases are a consequence of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored the patient finds the vital principle of life gaining health and improved. Those on the point of giving way to a white powder, in its place. But oils, alcohols, and water produce no effect on marble.

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1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in this important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed terms will form a faithful mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful daily to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are sure the terms of our premiums should be deprived of a week's notice. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at your rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as agents.

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Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, inserting the above, and send us a marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

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SUPERIOR GOLD PENS, in Desk, Reverse and Hide Holders, LADIES' HOLDERS, &c. In Pearl, Ivory and Ebony Holders. Rubber, Gold Mounted Penholders & Pendils, Propelling Pencils and Pencils. Each pen with Gold Case, Broad and Fine Pointed, Gold Banal Pens, Rhoen Holders. FOR SALE BY KAY & COMPANY, 65 Wood street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters Testamentary on the Estate of MARY BELL, late of Moultown township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present the same without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to JAMES H. BELL, Executor. Courtney Township.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, LINEN SHEETING, MARSEILLES QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, WORSTED DAMASK, FOR SALE BY WHITE, ORR & CO., 75 FIFTH STREET.

F. W. C. FELD, DEALER IN GLUE, CURLED HAIR, Tanners' Scraps, Cercons, CATTLE TAILS, Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c., Office and Warehouse—No. 134 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS. We have made great improvements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices, put up in cases of 3 dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand. J. & H. PHILLIPS, 75 and 77 St. Clair street.

CHAMPION DINING SALOON, *No. 45 Fifth Street.* OPEN ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT. MEALS at all hours. RAW OYSTERS, in all styles, at cheapest prices in the city. M. F. REILLY, Proprietor.

JOHN R. & A. A. MURDOCH, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, SEED STORE—112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA. Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill.

REMOVAL. JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OYSTER SUPPER, for the BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH HOME, at the Sunday school Room of Trinity Church, on the Evenings of Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st of February. Lunch will be served each day. There will also be sales of useful and fancy articles and flowers. fe19:60

POPULAR LECTURES ON THE LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY, BY A. O'LEARY, M. D., Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Introductory Lecture, reads free. The Lectures will be very extensively illustrated with French Models. Model of Pathological Specimens, Skeletons of Human Beings at different ages, well formed and deformed, and of twelve Pills, &c., recently invented by the Doctor from Europe, where he collected them regardless of expense, expressly for the purpose. W. H. MARTIN, Agent and Manager. fe19:161

FENIANS, IRISHMEN, and friends of IRISH NATIONALITY, are invited to attend a Public Meeting, on Wednesday Evening, at 7½ O'Clock, AT BOILERS' UNION HALL, Fifth and Smithfield streets. The following eloquent speakers will address the meeting: Vice President JAS. GIBBONS, P. B. Colonel P. F. WALSH, P. B. Circles will attend without further notice. E. DONNELLY, M. D., District Center.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

DR. EDWARD L. YOUMANS, Recently of Yale College, will Lecture at ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Thursday Evening Feb. 20th. SUBJECT—"CHEMISTRY OF THE SUNBEAM." ADMISSION..... 50 CENTS. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets may be procured at the Library Rooms any time previous to the Lecture. fe19.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the following property will be sold on Saturday, March 7th, 1868, AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M., on the premises, being the property of WM. HELM, dec'd, viz: All those certain LOTS OF GROUND, Situate in the Third Ward of Allegheny, and fronting on Perry street 61 feet and 7 inches, more or less, the same width, 60 feet, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Hildebrand plan of lots. TERMS—$100 each; balance on such terms as will suit purchasers, to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN G. WALTHER, Administrator of Wm. Helm, deceased. fe19:60

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c. Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Hacks, &c., that they must have their vehicles numbered at the office of Mr. Hugh Smith, Mayor's office, Pittsburgh, by the 1st day of March next, as ordained by Councils, approved March 30th, 1866, and an ordinance of the Councils of the City of Allegheny, passed April 2d, 1866, and all Licenses not paid on or before the 1st day of April, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, and there will be a fee of $50 added to the collection thereof, and all persons who shall refuse or neglect to take out the license will be subject to a $ 20 daily, to be recovered before the Mayor. By order of the Mayor and Chief Burgess. The said rental of the Drays of previous years must be redeemed as the time allowances are taken out, or pay 25 cents thereafter. RATES OF LICENSE: Each One Horse Vehicle..... $ 2 00. Each Two Horse " ..... 10 00. Each Four Horse " ..... 15 00. Each Dray or Hack ..... 5 00. Omnibuses and Trucks Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Mules, &c., in proportion to the size of the omnibus thereof. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, at the time of the business transaction in dispute, 50 cents. Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are sure the terms of our premiums should be deprived of a week's notice. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at your rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as agents. SAMUEL ALLISON, City Treasurer. Pittsburgh, February 18, 1868.

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS IN THE WORLD ARE THE Patent Pantaloon Drawers, The term to wear our trade mark, P. P. D. FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS, No 58 White St., New York. fe18:3 MWF

NOTICE.—WM METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a Member of our firm, to date from JANUARY 1st, 1868. DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before. MILLER, BARR & PARKIN. GENERAL PARTNERS: WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER, GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. F. PARKIN. SPECIAL PARTNER: S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS, MILLER, BARR & PARKIN, Office, 39 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH. fe18:166

WALL PAPERS! Unpacking daily, new and beautiful WALL PAPERS, FOR SPRING SALES. Persons desirous of finishing rooms should examine before the first of April. CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES. W. P. MARSHALL, 87 WOOD STREET. fe18:126

"THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME." GREAT EXCITEMENT! IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE "Queen of the Wash Tub." THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. IT ABSOLUTELY saves HEALTH, LABOR, MONEY and TIME and IMPARTS the fabric, sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Manufactured by the Hess Manufacturing Co., Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. fe18:166

The Highest Market Price PAID FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. GOLD, SILVER, COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers, Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS. fe18:99 MWF

$500 REWARD! The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of ANTHONY FREYVOGEL, Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st. He is about 44 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark wilted coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot which he wore had a patch on the inside. Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO.'S Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. jan21

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. SHEPHARD'S Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory, 317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,* Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Confectionery, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 18, 1868. CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS. Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessments will now be received at the Treasurer's office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Councils, they will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law. D. MAGERHORN, City Treasurer. fe18:166

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, 138 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Carriages for Funerals, $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $5.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Tura-outs for processions. WM. WARD. oct26:MWF

KNABE & CO.'S GOLD MEDAL Premium Piano Fortes, For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME, 62 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRUIT TREES. GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, MONTHLY & VINING ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARD ROOTS, &c., &c. Of the most approved varieties, in large quantities, for market purposes or family use. The Trees for the P. F. W. & C. Railway along our borders, at Leet Edgeworth Station. Orders carefully packed and shipped, or delivered in Pittsburgh daily. T. L. SHIELDS & CO., PITTSBURGH. No trees peddlers employed by our establishment. fe19:4 F

SECOND LIST. 1868.—APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, for month of February, 1868: PITTSBURGH. Charles P. Mazeio, tavern, 1st ward. John G. Wilner, tavern, 1st ward. Charles Quinn, tavern, 1st ward. Wm. Gibson, tavern, 1st ward. Peter Mitchell, tavern, 1st ward. Matthew Shuler, tavern, 1st ward. Fred. Kunkel, tavern, 1st ward. Joseph Gibson, tavern, 2d ward. A. Tolgenson, tavern, 2d ward. John Noonan, tavern, 2d ward. Thomas Kellinger, tavern, 3d ward. Lucas Zimmer, eating house, 3d ward. Geo. Wagner, tavern, 3d ward. Wm. Houtschilmer, eating house, 14th ward. ALLEGHENY. Dietrich & Thomas, tavern, 6th ward. Charles Otten, office, 6th ward. BIRMINGHAM. James Mullin, tavern, Dequesne. MANCHESTER. Matthew Shannon, tavern, Collins. P. C. Barker, tavern, Liberty. Peter Pfeffman, tavern, Mill st. Ann Bennett, tavern, Oakland. Wm. Young, tavern, Ferry st. Wm. Clair, eating house, Lowertit. Clair. Wm. Rinehart, tavern, Union. The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

DIARIES, for 1868, IN EVERY VARIETY. INITIAL PAPER AND ENVELOPES, Neatly put up in boxes. FANCY STATIONERY. BLANK BO

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

SUICIDE.

An Aged and Wealthy Citizen Charged With Crime and in Remorse Blows Out His Brains.

A few weeks ago a young woman named Elizabeth B. Ruch made information before Alderman McMasters preferring charges of adultery, and fornication and bastardy against Phillip Showers, a wealthy, highly respected and aged citizen of Allegheny. The prosecutrix resided in the same neighborhood with the accused and the intimacy sprang up several months ago, as is alleged. On Saturday afternoon an officer visited the residence of Showers, at Spring Garden, Seventh ward, Allegheny, and was met at the door by Mrs. Showers. He asked if Mr. Showers was in and on being told he was, requested to see him on private business. Showers made his appearance when the officer took him aside and communicated the object of his visit. He expressed a willingness that his wife should know all, and requested permission from the officer to retire to his room for the purpose of changing his clothes, after which he said he would accompany him. The request was granted, and Showers repaired to a bed chamber, seated himself in a chair, and taking a loaded gun pointed it at his head and deliberately fired, the bullet penetrating the brain and causing instant death.

Cor mer Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased bore an excellent character and was widely known and respected. He was about sixty years of age, and for a long time past has been one of the principal owners in the extensive Lafayette Foundry of Allegheny. He was worth probably $50,000.

Our Young Men Abroad—How a Former Pittsburgh Bank Clerk Fl' Business in Chicago.

A young man, formerly a teller in a banking house on Market street of this city, who got into a difficulty with his employers by "overdrawing" his account some six thousand dollars, has again turned up as a defaulter in Chicago, where he had repaired to make his fortune. In that city he entered into partnership with two young men, formerly residents of Pittsburgh, and for nearly a year was prosperously engaged in the forwarding and commission business; but his avarice got the better of his honesty, and collecting some $81,000 of accounts due the firm on the first of January, and by a series of worthless drafts which he had discounted at banks realized about $50,000 more, with which he disappeared and has not been heard from since. His mode of operations with one of these latter is given as follows: Entering the office, he bought the cashier, and after a few moments' conversation, stated that their house had been doing business with the ——National Bank, but that the latter had been charging them too much, and he would like to change their account to another place. The Cashier agreed, and the account was immediately opened. In Chicago drafts with bills of lading attached are readily negotiable, and proceeding to the counter of one he drew upon a Pittsburgh house for $5,000, attaching a bill of lading for a car load of "middlies," as side pork is often called. This operation he repeated three times, during one day, checking each time for $2,900, leaving the balance, less the discount, to deposit. The drafts came to Pittsburgh, were presented, payment refused, and protested. The bank here then proceeded to arrest the pork *in transitu*, but what was the astonishment of the Chicago Dooter's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

Doctor Keyser's consultation rooms for the cure of obstinate chronic diseases, No. 120 Penn street.

A Magnificent Instrument.

The well known music dealers Messrs. Hammer & Toerge, No. 59 Seventh street, have received the sole agency for Western Pennsylvania, Northwestern Virginia and Eastern Ohio, of the magnificent instruments known as the Portable Pipe Organs. These organs have been awarded the highest prize by the most eminent artists and musical authorities of the country, and are declared to be unrivalled by any other instrument of sustained sound now before the public. Its advantages are patent to any person skilled in musical matters, and may be briefly stated. In them you have the genuine pipe tone with wonderful range, sweetness and volume; are portable and take up no more room than the ordinary parlor organ of reed sounds; are very cheap, being furnished at one-half the cost of the organ built on the old plan. They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, and as an accompaniment to the human voice in singing are vastly superior to any instrument ever introduc d, while they are equally well adapted to harmonizing with the piano, harp, violin, flute, clarionet, or any musical instrument. When these organs are generally known they will have large sale, as their high merits over all other instruments cannot fail to be appreciated. 6id&w

The Great Lung Medicine.

One of the most important discoveries in the annals of modern science is the discovery of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, for the cure of every phase of lung allments, from a bad cold to confirmed consumption. In the forming stages it is infallibly sure in its effects, and in the last stages will frequently give temporary relief, and assauge the pain and alleviate the cough so distressing and harrassing to consumptive invalids. Dr. R. today received a letter from the State of Ohio, from a clergyman, speaking in the highest terms of this medicine, in which he speaks of its *wonderful effects*, as the case had been supposed to be beyond the reach of cure. The truth is that in the most hopeless cases, where other or the old medicines are concerned, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE works wonders, and is achieving a name as boundless as our country has limits. It is not to be wondered at that the Doctor's medicines should be effective when we look at the care and labor bestowed on their preparation. The vegetable kingdom does not contain roots and herbs of rarer value than those combined in DOCTOR KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms for lung examinations, 120 Penn street.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred yesterday at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will probably result in the death of George Ball, a colored man, aged about fiftyse-ven years. Ball was engaged in whitewashing the ceiling of the machine shop, for which purpose a platform about twenty-five feet in height had been erected, on which he was standing. He was working with his back toward the edge of the platform, and taking a step backwards, fell, striking the planer in his descent, breaking his left leg in three places and otherwise seriously injuring him. The injured man was conveyed to his residence on Logan street, where he was attended by Dr. Hamilton. He has a family of six children, who are dependant upon him for support.

Died of his Injuries.—Patrick Dugan, who, it will be remembered, was severely injured by the accidental fall of a Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a full account of which was published in the *Gazette* a few days since, died from the effects of the injuries received at his residence, yesterday.

—The Saginaw (Michigan) *Enterprise* of yesterday, publishes an interesting detailed statement of the business of Saginaw Valley last year, from which we gather the following figures: number of mills, eighty-two; capacity of mills, 826,000,000; number manufactured, 422,000,000; sold, sixty millions; sold, 475,000 barrels; capital invested in lumber manufacture, $3,500,000; in salt, two million dollars. The above does not include the business of Saginaw bay which would increase these figures about twenty per cent.

—Advices are received from Hayti stating the revolution in the southern part of the Island has become general. Gen. Solomon, present Minister to European courts, has been proclaimed President in place of Salnave, and all the principal towns are in arms against the government and authority of Salnave.

MARRIED:

MILHOLLAND—CALAHAN—On Thursday, February 12th, 1868, by Rev. J. C. Boyd, Mr. CALEB F. MILHOLLAND and Miss MAGGIE E., daughter of the late Dr. John Calahan, all of Allegheny county.

(The happy young couple, in assuming new duties and entering into a broader sphere of life, have our heartiest and most earnest wishes for their happiness and prosperity. May the never know the pangs of woe, of misery or sadness; but may their path through life together be strewn with flowers of love and contentment. Joy and gladness.) F.

HAMPTON—TODD—On Thursday, February 13th, 1868, by the Rev. R. R. Smith, JOHN H. HAMPTON, Esq., and ANNIE H. TODD, of Uniontown, Pa.

DIED:

YOUNG—On Friday morning, at 11½ o'clock, GEORGE WALLACE, only son of W. W. and Eliza L. Young.

WEST—Yesterday (Friday) afternoon, February 14, JAMES W. WEST, aged about 60 years.

REID—On Friday, February 14th, at his residence in Beaver, Pa., Rev. JAMES REID, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that borough.

RIDDLE—Monday evening, February 10th, at 8 P. M., after a lingering illness, HANNAH MCK., wife of Robert Riddle, in the thirty-second year of her age.

WATSON—On Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, E. P. SWIFT, infant son of Andrew and Susan Watson, aged six weeks and five days.

HIGGENBOTHER—At No. 70 Crawford street, Pittsburgh, Miss MARY ELLEN HIGGENBOTHER, aged 23 years, 8 months and 16 days.

MILLER—On Saturday, February 15th, 1868 Mr. JOHN B. MILLER, in the 53d year of his age.

DEAN—In San Francisco, Cal., BENJAMIN DEAN, of Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Final Adjournment Resolution Amended—Proposed Railroad in Somerset—Free Railroad Bill Special Order For Tuesday Next—Bills Passed in the Senate—A Complainter in the House—General Appropriation Bill Reported—Civil Code Commissioners—Gettysburg Lottery Act Repealed—Bills Passed in the House—Connellsville Bill Signed by the Governor.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 14, 1868.

SENATE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House joint resolution for final adjournment on the tenth of March was reported amended for the twenty-fourth of March.

NEW RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STUTZMAN, of Somerset, introduced a bill incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, being nine miles in length.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The Free Railroad Bill was made the special order for Tuesday evening. The western members have agreed to accept the Senate bill, if obliged to do so.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing writs of error from judgment of Quarter Sessions from appeal of orders for removal of paupers.

Granting aid to advanced and primary soldiers' orphan schools established since the act of 1867, or hereafter.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A VISITOR.

A. Complanter, in full Indian costume, appeared, and through his interpreter, Benjamin Williams, asked for more money from the State.

PETITIONS.

On motion of Mr. HONG, Philadelphia, petitions to a large number were handed to the Clerk without being read.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MANN, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a general appropriation bill for 1868.

CIVIL CODE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HICKMAN, from the General Judiciary Committee, returned the bills proposed by the Civil Code Commissioners, with information that it was impolitic to act on them until a further report, and with a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioners to sit till 1870, and make final report 1871, and minor reports, with drafts of bills, in the interim, and giving them additional powers.

GETTYSBURG LOTTERY ACT.

The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg lottery act, forfeiting the charter and empowering the Auditor General to seize all its property and make reparation to persons who have invested, was passed finally, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. FORD'S bill relative to limited partnerships, allowing the firm name to consist of one member of the firm, passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, presented a bill validating the loan and mortgage of the Whitestone Coal Company. Passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, a supplement for the Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny City.

Authorizing the Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church of Tarentum to remove the dead from the burial ground.

By Mr. FORD, Allegheny, opening Locust street, Pittsburgh.

Supplement to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, requiring the State Treasurer to refund monies to certain banks of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. JACKSON of Armstrong, incorporating Apollo Cemetery.

Authorizing Margaret Fuller, guardian, to sell certain real estate.

By Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, granting a pension to Henry Miller.

Supplement to militia laws.

Confirming the partition of real estate of Jehu Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg, which passed finally.

Enabling Trustees of Roman Catholic Church, known as St. Vincent's, at Latrobe, to sell real estate and invest the proceeds for building purposes, which, on motion of Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, passed finally.

By Mr. M'JUNKIN, of Butler, changing the times of meeting of Courts in Butler county, to the second Monday in January and April and third Monday in June and October, which passed finally.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company. Passed finally.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill, and the act incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Co.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Bill to Secure a Higher Standard of Medical Knowledge—Refunding Tax Paid by State Banks—To Compel Dentists to Procure Diplomas—Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Propagation of Fish—To Create Sinking Fund for Extinguishment of Pittsburgh Railroad Debt—Repairs of Pennsylvania Charter Monument—To Incorporate Steamship Company—Tariff Law for Artists—State Agricultural Report—General Pension Law.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia: An act to provide for the cultivation of a higher standard of knowledge in the medical profession, by authorizing degrees of Master of Medical Sciences, and blending Allopathy and Homeopathy in the proposed Pennsylvania State College of Physicians and Surgeons.

By Mr. McCONAUGHEY, of Adams: Refunding to all State Banks the one per cent. paid under the act of 1866, which was declared unconstitutional.

By Mr. LOWRY, of Erie: Compelling dentists in this State to procure diplomas.

Also, enabling the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds, secured by mortgage.

Also, for the propagation of fish in all the rivers and tributaries in this State.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny: Creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of railroad compromise bonds and indebtedness of Pittsburgh, and a board of commissioners to take charge thereof.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CLARK, Warren: Paying Solomon Obail, grandson of Cornplanter, two hundred and fifty dollars.

By Mr. ADAIRE, Philadelphia: Granting five thousand dollars for the repair of the Penn Charter monument in Philadelphia.

By Mr. THORN, Philadelphia: Incorporating the Philadelphia, New York and Boston Steam ship Company.

By Mr. DAY, Washington: For the relief of officers of the Thomas A. Scott regiment.

By Mr. PHELAN, Greene: Protecting farmers against rats and vermin.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A joint resolution from the Senate urging Congress to change the tariff laws for the protection and promotion of American artists and artists' productions.

A joint resolution from the Senate to print three thousand five hundred copies of the State Agricultural Society's report.

GENERAL PENSION LAW.

The general pension law for soldiers of 1812 was under discussion when the House adjourned.

The Gettysburg Lottery—Reward for Murderers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery Act passed the House finally to-day and goes to the Governor for signature. The Auditor General is authorized to seize the property and assets of the defunct corporation and hold them for the benefit of individuals investing.

Gov. Geary to-day issued a proclamation offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of John Casey, a witness in the Senate contested election case of Robinson against Shugart.

The Dauphin county Republican Convention met this evening to appoint Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for Grant and Geary for President and Vice President.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND

LONDON, February 13—*Midnight*—Parliament reassembled at four o'clock this afternoon in the House of Lords. There was a full attendance. Lord Derby, being ill, was not present—he having the gout. After the preliminaries incidental to the reopening of the session, the House adjourned without transacting any business.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lefevre gave notice of his intention of calling up the question of the Alabama claims on the 4th of March.

Lord Stanley said that no dispatch on that subject had been sent to Washington later than the one last published.

Mr. D'Israeli brought in a bill to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It provides for a committee of inquiry, consisting of eminent lawyers, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, which is to visit the place of election and investigate the charges of bribery. After considerable debate the bill was read for the first time. The House then adjourned.

LONDON, February 13—*Midnight*—It is reported that a great "Pan Slavic" conspiracy against the Austrian Empire has been discovered in Hungary.

LONDON, February 14.—Lennon, who was convicted of treason and felony, but not of murder, was yesterday brought before the Court and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of fifteen years. After receiving his sentence, Lennon made a bitter and defiant speech, in which he predicted that before he served out the term of his imprisonment the British monarchy would be overthrown. He gloried in the act for which he was now condemned, and hoped an opportunity would be given to him to repeat it.

LONDON, February 14.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Mayo asked leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* for a short period from the 1st of March. He said the Fenian leaders had shown an utter disregard of their oaths of allegiance to the Crown, and stated that out of two hundred and sixty-eight Fenians who had been arrested ninety-five were Americans. He concluded by saying that although the Government had succeeded in repressing the rebels, still an extension of its powers was necessary to enable it to complete the work. Leave to bring in a bill was granted.

In the Commons Lord Stanley laid before the members additional papers on the subject of the Alabama claims. These documents have already been published.

It has been decided that the British West India steamers shall cease calling at St. Thomas, but some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as a mail station for the steamers.

LONDON, February 14.—Rumors are current in Paris of a contemplated change in the Ministry in deference to the wishes and sentiments of the Liberal party.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Earl of Derby has been very ill. An unconfirmed rumor was prevalent this forenoon that he died during the night.

It now appears the reports which were printed in the morning journals, that Earl Derby and Judge Shee were dead, are without any foundation, though both have been dangerously ill. It is announced to-night they are much better and recovery confidently looked for.

Later advices do not confirm the Abyssinian intelligence sent last evening. A dispatch to-day states no such movements of the Egyptian corps as alleged had occurred. Much of the news from Abyssinia is to be received with caution.

LONDON, February 16.—It is generally believed Lord Stanley will soon succeed Earl Derby at the head of the ministry.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—Yesterday evening Admiral Farragut, having recovered from his slight illness, attended a state dinner at the Royal Palace, to which he was invited by King Victor Emanuel. The Admiral was received with marked courtesy by the King, and treated with great honor and consideration by the distinguished company assembled, among whom were members of the Italian Cabinet, the high officials of the Royal Court and of the City of Florence, and chief officers of the army and navy.

The Italian journals contain frequent reports in regard to the visit of Farragut, and seem persuaded he is here on some mission of great importance. The last rumor that has appeared is that his object is to obtain a naval station on the Mediterranean for the United States, and that he has been instructed to apply to the Italian government for the use of the port of Spezzia.

FLORENCE, February 15.—The dinner to Admiral Farragut, already mentioned, was a grand affair. Sella, the former Minister of France, toasted the Admiral, and in his remarks said "iron hearts and not iron clads based his fame." The Admiral in acknowledging the compliment spoke of his love for Italy, and his confidence in her noble progress. George P. Marsh, representative of the United States in Italy, on behalf of his country, thanked Sella for his hopes of eternal alliance. Depries, the former Secretary of Marine Affairs, said "an alliance with America, a country found by Columbus, baptized by Vespucci, and celebrated by Bolta, was entirely naturaly."

FRANCE.

FLORENCE, February 14.—Menabrea, Prime Minister, has told the Parliament, in reply to a question, that the Government had dispatched seven ships to the River La Plata, South America, but gave no information as to the object of the expedition.

PARIS, EVENING—February 14.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day an amendment proposed to the bill for the regulation of the press, introducing certain reforms in the administration of Courts of Justice, was defeated after a stormy debate.

The Government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard in all the departments of France, in accordance with the provisions of the army bill recently adopted.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, February 14.—The following is the latest news from Annesly Bay:

The auxiliary corps of Egyptians remain in Abyssinia and are moving forward as the expedition advances, notwithstanding the request made by the English government to the Pasha of Egypt that they be withdrawn. Reports from the Interior state that King Theodorus and the British captives were at Magdella.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

LISBON, February 13.—It is officially stated that the Portuguese government has authorized Edward Mellicott, banker of Lisbon, and Thomas Rumsil, Engineer of London, to lay a new telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. The line is to be run from Falmouth, England, to Oporto, thence to the Azores, and from these islands to some point on the coast of the United States. The new cable is to be submerged on the Allen principle, and it is estimated that the total expense of the enterprize will not exceed six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, Feb. 15.—The Star from Rio Janerio, arrived here to-day, brings the following intelligence:

Beyond the usual skirmishing there has been no fighting between the hostile armies on the Parana. Cholera was still raging with unabated fury in Buenos Ayres. There was also much sickness in the camps of both armies. The revolt which had broken out in Senafe, one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been successful, the ruling Government having been overthrown. The Spanish Government hopes for a general peace from the internal discussions now prevailing in Peru.

Catholic Bishops Appointed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Yesterday the appointments of three Catholic Bishops for the diocese of Philadelphia were received from Cardinal Bainabo, of Rome. The Pope has designated the following: Right Rev. Wm. O'Hara, of St. Patrick's, Bishop of Scranton, Pa.; Rev. J. F. Shanahan, of Media, Bishop of Harrisburg, and Rev. Dr. Becker, of Richmond, Va., Bishop of Wilmington, Delaware.

COMMERCIAL

GRAIN—The Grain market is very dull and neglected, with the exception of Barley, of which the supply in this market is almost exhausted. Winter Wheat is quiet and unchanged at $2.40 for Red, and $2.60 for White. Oats dull but unchanged; one dealer informed us that he tried very hard to sell a car load at 66c, but failed; small sales in store at 68@70. Ear Corn is selling in small lots at $1.10@1. Shelled is dull, with offers to sell at $1, on track. Barley is wanted at $1.50@2. Rye is unchanged at $1.35@1.40.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Small sales at $10.50@11.50 for Spring Wheat; $11@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye is nominal at $6@6.25 in store. Buckwheat is unchanged at $4.50@4.50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, but prices are irregular; one house quotes at 11c for Shoulders; 12c for Ribbed Sides, and 17c for Sugar Cured Hams another quotes Shoulders at 10½ to 10¾; Ribbed Sides at 12½ to 12¾c, and Sugar Cured Hams at 16½ to 16¾c. Lard, 14¾ to 14¾c, in tierces, and 16@16½c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $22@23.50.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; we continue to give 90c for No. 2, and $1.17 for No. 1 as the manufacturers prices, and the market is firm.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime to choice Roll at 30@40c.

CHEESE—Is firm with regular sales of Western Reserve at 16@16c, and Goshen at 18@19c.

HAY—Is selling in a regular way from country wagons at $16@20 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Is steady but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves, and 7@8c for Apples.

GREEN APPLES—Is better supply, but as yet unchanged at $5@6 per bbl.

POTATOES—Continue dull, notwithstanding the receipts continue light; small sales in store at $1@1.10 per bushel, and $2@2.75 per barrel.

HOMINY—Sales to the trade at $4.50@4.75 per bbl, and $7 in a retail way.

BEANS—Prime Navy Beans are scarce, and are being sold in a retail way at $4 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 17, 1868.

CRUDE—The market was very quiet to-day, not a single transaction reported, but prices remain unchanged. Spot oil is still quoted at 7¾@7¾c; March and April, seller's option, 7¼@7¾c; May 8@8¼c; and all the year, buyer's option, at 11½@12c. The demand, both for present and future delivery, is by no means pressing, though there are full as many buyers as there are sellers, and sellers are fully as firm as buyers. Some of the buyers are about buying. The impression is still gaining strength that no one even can prices go much below where they are at present, and the chances, if anything, favor an advance, and this view of the trade seems to be quite popular among crude dealers. Another argument that may be advanced to support this view of the case, is the fact that the exporting season is rapidly approaching, and refiners will soon, if not already, feel like stocking up for the spring and summer campaign.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil closed very firm and somewhat excited this evening, in view of a still further advance in Antwerp, 43 francs being the quotation from that point to-day. As yet, however, prices are no higher, but refiners seemed disposed to hold back in anticipation of better prices, and as a consequence, there are but few sales reported. We can report 500 bbls for first half of March, at 32c, and 1000 for all the year, buyer's option, at 30c. There were offers to buy this month at 29½c, but no sellers, and there would be no difficulty in selling a "line" running from May to December, at the for May, and advancing half a cent each subsequent month. It is difficult to conjecture at this writing what the present little "flurry" amount to, but we are in hopes that we are soon to have a stronger market and better prices.

Financial Matters in New York

Gold Closed at 141½@141¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1868

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money unchanged at 6@7 on call. Sterling is firm though quiet at 9½@9¾. Gold opened at 140¾, advanced under the successive Court decisions to the Mexican case to 141¾, and closed steady at 141¾@141¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Are firm and in moderate demand. Henry Clews & Co. furnish the following quotations: 6s of '81, registered, do 110½@110¾; do '64, registered, do 105½@105¾; do '65, registered, do 105½@105¾; do '65, new, 104¾@104¾; do '67, 104¾@104¾; do '68, 104¾@104¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks opened buoyant, with great excitement and activity in Erie at 77@77½, followed by a decline to 76½, and a sharp raise to 78¾. This was occasioned by the filing of a bill in Court against Daniel Drew, charging him with the issue of fraudulent stock to the amount of 50,000 shares of stock obtained in June, 1866, as security for a loan to the road, and obtained from the Court an injunction restraining Drew from voting the stock. New York Central fell to 127½, but subsequently sold back to 128, and closed firm at the latter rate. Reading was very active and strong. The market was buoyant at one o'clock board, and steady at the second board, the latter Erie, which was about 1 per cent. better and excited. At the close the market was strong and firm at the highest point, but still excited. The Erie sell is generally construed as a movement of Vanderbilt, and Drew's friends are important, and fluctuations in stock are likely to be frequent. Mr. Drew is supposed to be short of Erie to a large amount.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following are the closing prices, at 5 P. M.: Adams Express, 59½@59¾; Merchants, 20¾@20¾; American, 109@110; United States, 83½@83¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 57@57½; Quicksilver, 31@32; Mariposa, preferred, 50@51; Atlantic & Pacific, 20@20½; Western Union Telegraph, 69½@69¾; Pacific Mail, 110½@111; preferred, 90@90½; New Brunswick, 10@10½; Canton Co., 57@57½; Cumberland preferred, 30@30½; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 10@10½; Clev. & Pittsburgh, 90@90½; Chicago & Rock Island, 97@97½; Northwestern, 62@62½; do preferred, 84@84½; Fort Wayne, 100@100½; Ohio & Mississippi, 31@31½; Cincinnati, 101@101½; preferred, 105@105½; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 107½; Illinois Central, 137½@138; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Illinois Central, 137½@138; Cleveland & Toledo, 113@113½;

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE SWEET NEGLECT

Still to be neat, still to be dress'd,
As you were going to a feast;
Still to be powder'd, still perfumed:
Lady it is to be presumed,
Though art's hid causes are not found,
All is not sweete, all is not sound.

Give me a looke, give me a face,
That makes simplicitie a grace:
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free:
Such sweete neglect more taketh me,
Than all th' adulteries of art,
That strike mine eyes but not mine heart.
BEN JONSON.

THE SOUTH.

—The Mercer county (Mo.) *Advance* says there is a great dearth of good mechanics in that district.

—The City Marshall of Bowling Green shot himself through the head on Wednesday last. No cause for the rash deed was known.

—There is a rumor that two gentlemen, Mr. David Ray and Mr. Vancleve, were murdered by illicit distillers in Union county, Kentucky.

—There is in Missouri a city called Louisiana, and it is to have an election in March for Mayor, City Attorney, Treasurer and Marshal.

In Harrison county (Ky.) the farmers predict very large crops of wheat, while in Franklin and Bourbon, it is thought the frost has ruined the grain.

—The Memphis *Post* asks the question in a manner of hopeless despair, "How many murderers are now aspiring to office in the Conservative party in this State?"

—Cassius M. Clay is once more to appear prominently in the political world. He is going to stump Kentucky for Grant and is spoken of as a Radical elector from that State.

—Valuable tracts of improved land have been sold recently in the neighborhood of Holly Springs, Mississippi, for from sixty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

—The Conservative State Convention met at Nashville Tennessee, and nominated, as their choice Mr. Andrew Johnson for the Presidency. Their choice is about as bad as their taste.

—A petrified butterfly, the head and wings of which were in a perfect state of preservation, was found twenty feet below the surface by some men who were digging a well in Hamilton, Mo.

—Ponds near Montgomery, Alabama, were recently frozen over sufficiently for skating purposes. Search was made, but only one pair of skates could be found in the city, and those in a dilapidated condition.

—The Roman Catholics are erecting a new convent in Brownsville, Texas, near the old one. The new building is to be much more spacious and convenient. The old one is to be used as an infirmary and hospital.

—A few days ago William Wright Parker was convicted of the murder of William Childress, in Wilmington, North Carolina. The murder was accomplished as long ago as 1863, and the murderer will be hanged sometime during the present month.

—A Sedalia (Mo.) paper says that one hundred carpenters and builders, fifty bricklayers, twenty-five stone masons, three brick yards and a steam planing mill are very much needed in that village, and could find active and continued employment.

—Amateur dramatic associations which have been so popular in Wisconsin and Michigan this winter, have had an equal share of popular favor in Missouri. We heard of several villages, among which are Farmington and Sedalia, where these social troupes are making fun and laughter the order of the day.

—While Mr. Larmer and his sister were riding in a sleigh last month something became loose about the harness, Mr. L leaned over to adjust the same, when his pistol fell from his pocket and was discharged, the load passing through his breast killed him instantly. Miss Larmer was obliged to drive the sleigh containing her brother's corpse several miles to Lineville, (Mo.) where they lived.

—They have queer ways of settling bills, and sometimes settling creditors, too, in some parts of the South. A Dr. Skinner presented his bill to a Mr. Quick residing in Galveston, Texas. The Dr. had attended Quick during a recent attack of yellow fever and brought him safely through, and for these services the bill was rendered. Quick objected, and that too with a huge knife. Skinner barely escaped while to the nearest police office where he succeeded in having the pugilistic and war-like Quick arrested and put under bonds to keep the Peace.

—Some of the inhabitants of Doty's Creek, (Ky.,) are great rascals. A Methodist revival of the wildest description has been going on there for a short time, and one of the Squire Pogram sort of inhabitants determined to put a stop to the proceedings. He bored a hole in a stick, put three quarters of a pound of powder in it, stopped up the hole and put the stick with the wood to be used next day in the meeting house stove. The results might have been disastrous, as it was the plot and the powder were discovered, and the evil disposed person disappointed.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Burnside has decided to run once more for Governor of "Little Rhody."

—Dickens' license cost him $100 in Hartford. He thinks Hartford is a contemptable place.

—Kansas City is to have a new paper, radical to the core, and yclept the *Evening Bulletin*.

—General Albert Pike, the poet, soldier rebel and rapscallion, is a step son of Paul Pillsbury, the man who invented shoepegs.

—Mrs. Gov. Banks writes for the *Ledger* and so will the father of General Grant, who is to give a sketch of the boyhood of Ulysses.

—The Davenports who have been fully exposed so often, still travel, and draw large houses. When last heard from they were at Marseilles, France.

—Col. A. M. Tyler was engaged, with a number of assistants, at Rolla, Mo., on the 10th inst., in removing the bodies of Union soldiers buried there during the war.

—Roger A. Pryor, once notorious as a fire eater, who ate his own words at the point of Mr. Potter's Bowie-knife, is now practicing as a criminal lawyer in New York.

—Max Strackosh is running the New York Academy of Music. Max Maretzek is doing the same with the Pike's Opera House. The Pittsburgh press know the latter.

—Tennyson is industrious; he writes seven or eight stanzas every day and feels a great deal. His annual income now amounts to $50,000, and is steadily on the increase.

—Rev. Herrick Johnson has been called to the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Barnes) in Philadelphia. His response was a telegram referring to Proverbs 23d Chapter and 18th Verse.

—A woman in Lancashire, England, starved to death recently because she would not go to the poor house, and all because she once had a relative who was a member of the parliament.

—Finette, who a few years ago so scandalized Germany by her exposure, in the court room, of the proceedings of a prominent member of the Berlin Cabinet, is now doing the can can in London, and is quite disgusted that neither the government nor the police will notice her.

—A gorgeous wedding took place in St. Louis on Wednesday. The happy bride wore a $5,000 set of ear-rings and a $750 lace veil. She is worth some $400,000 in her own right, and the groom is about as well supplied with filthy lucre. His present to his bride was worth $10,000. His name is James P. Thomas. He is a barber by profession, and a negro. The wife is a mulatto.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 30lmdart

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES,

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analagous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Strict, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Pro tate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or chance of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; and weakly females in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion and excites the absorbent into healthy action, by which the Watery effusions are removed, as well as Pain and Enlargement, and the patient recovers health and Invigoration.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Dropsy, Scalding Urine, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all cases for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases it is used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S,
AND TAKE NO OTHER.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume Distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
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BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Refining Pans, Boiler Iron, Pricgers, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1a8:tsl

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Manufacturers of Boat and stationary Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl6:dly6wT

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Clergymen, Parents or Guardians, Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1a13:m3tF

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mh24:dly28 PITTSBURGH.

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I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from 75c. to DOLLARS up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES

Some of them the finest Skates made in America, have a comfortable room connected with my store, where Ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice.

FOR SALE BY
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de3:TuF 136 Wood street.

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STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

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Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., &c., either at the residence or at the board of Trade Rooms.

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White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
MEDIUM AND DARK GREENS,

And all colors dry or in oil.

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Factory, Nos. 350, 352, 354, 356, and 358 Pelham street and 65, 81 and 83 Lacock street, Allegheny. 23

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,

Hazlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO.'S, 86 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. de6:lm12:tTu

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

OF REAL LACES!

OF REAL LACES!

JUST RECEIVED.

JUST RECEIVED.

This lot, for ELEGANCE and VARIETY, surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock is broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NEW STOCK,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

CALL AND EXAMINE. WE SELL

French Corsets at $1.00.
Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 8c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra Long) 25c.
A 1 Wool Ribbed Hose, 25c.

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, $1.85 a pr.,

THE REAL BRAND.

WHITE OPERA KIDS.....$1.00.

We have received the new

FRENCH SKATING HOSE, (Extra Long.)

We are Agents for the

Norwich Wool'ed Paper Collar Co.
Crescent Paper Collar Co.
Reversible Paper Collar Co.

We have a large variety of LADIES' LACED BACK KID GLOVES, which we are selling at a very low figure. We are also selling

Morrison's Star Shirts at $1.75,

Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.
Good Pearl Skirts, 50c.
Trimmings and Fancy Goods, at the lowest possible prices, at

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

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NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

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1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

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DRY GOODS,

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Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES,

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

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Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
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KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 24 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

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MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

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WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no2:tfdly

P. McARDLE.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:hfd

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MERCHANTS'

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses.

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS!

FROM ENGLAND.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the first importation of the season, per steamer RUSSIA and HOWA, of our spring stock of

English Brussels Carpets,

VELVET RUGS AND MATS,

ENGLISH EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.

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HOUSEKEEPERS,

PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours' hard labor on the wash board, besides money, time and fuel.

For FINE LINENS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter.

It is also useful for WOOLLENS, FLANNELS, WASHING DISHES, &c. It is warranted to contain

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Our Mr. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. RUMILLER, Ayize, Champagne.
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SAND & CO., English Ales.
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A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISK

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

Object of the Convention—Temporary Organization—Permanent Officers Elected—Delegates Elected—Resolutions, &c. &c.

The delegates elected at the Democratic primary meetings held in the several districts of the county on Saturday last, assembled in convention at the Court House yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, which Convention, in addition to nominating a State ticket, elects delegates to represent the State at the National Democratic Convention.

The meeting, like Democratic meetings generally in this county, was enthusiastic and boisterous, and was conducted in a modern democratic manner.

The several Courts of the county being in session, the meeting was assembled in the License Court room, on the second floor of the Court House, where the morning session was conducted.

The Convention was called to order by T. J. Keenan, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, who, in a brief address, stated the object of the meeting, and after referring to the recent victories of the party, etc., he said that accordingly to the usage of the party it would be unnecessary to elect a temporary chairman, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee acted in that capacity. In order to perfect the temporary organization, a number of vice-presidents would be necessary to elect temporary secretaries, in accordance with which C. B. Strain, John S. Murray, John C. Barr and J. O. Lambert were appointed Secretaries.

The delegates were then requested to hand their credentials to the Secretaries, preparatory to a permanent organization, and the request was complied with by those having credentials. Quite a number, however, reported verbally, not having been provided with the article. In calling over the list of districts it appeared that twelve were not represented, and in three districts the seats were contested.

On motion of John A. Elder, a Committee on Contested Seats was appointed by the President as follows: Messrs. John A. Elder, Wm. T. Farley, James P. Wilson, of McKeesport, Wm. Reel and John Mackin.

On motion of D. D. Bruce, a Committee of five was appointed on Permanent Organization as follows: D. D. Bruce, J. K. Kerr, Simon Johnston, John R. Large and J. A. Strain.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at half-past one o'clock in Common Pleas Court room.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled in the Common Pleas Court room at half-past one o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, who stated that several delegates had arrived, who were not present at the morning session, and requested that their names be added to the list.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of admitting the following delegates: Oakland, A. W. Foster and C. Barr; Eighth ward, P. O'Brien and Wm. Griffin; Fifth ward, Anthony, William Wolfindale and S. R. Johnson.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend the report by substituting the names of Wm. M. Murray, in place of that of J. C. Barr, in Oakland township, Wm. R. Semple and R. G. Dunn, in the Eighth ward, and J. K. Murphy and William Phillips, in the First ward, Allegheny.

J. H. Sawyer stated that he had been informed the gentleman whose name he proposed as delegates had no not been heard before the Committee, and he was informed that one of the gentlemen admitted by the Committee was not a resident of the district which he was admitted to represent.

Mr. Barr said if the gentleman referred to him he had been misinformed.

Mr. Sawyer—You are the man.

The amendment was voted down and the report of the Committee adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was then called upon to report, and presented the following list of officers:

President—R. H. Kerr.

Vice Presidents—W. D. Moore, Thos. Donnelly, Henry Menold, John Mackin, J. R. Filton, Peter Hutchinson, A. W. Foster, J. C. Buffum, James Irwin, H. B. Cochran and Barnes Ford.

Secretaries.—Chas. B. Strain, O. C. Lamb and J. O' Donnell? Mr. Lambert being absent the name of W. R. Rafferty was substituted.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Kerr upon taking the chair produced two sheets of "foolscap" closely written with matter originally intended for "Re-solutions," but his election to the chair preventing his acting on the committee, on resolutions, the manuscript was read as an "inaugural" address, and loudly applauded by the "unterrified" and boisterous throng.

On motion a committee of nine was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

J. H. Sawyer desired to know whether, after the committee had made their report resolutions could be offered.

The Chairman said, of course, common sense rules the Convention.

Mr. Strain moved that when the convention proceeded to vote for delegates to the State convention, that the voting be by marking.

Mr. Murry moved to amend by adding "and the district system be adhered to."

The chair declined to entertain the motion as an amendment and proceeded to put the original motion, which caused considerable confusion. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Murry renewed his motion, and it was voted down.

After several important motions upon which there was loud, boisterous and prolonged discussion, the Chair announced that the Convention was now ready to receive nominations for delegates to the State Convention.

This announcement created a scene of great confusion, as almost every delegate in the Convention had a friend whom he wished to send to Harrisburg.

The Chair declined to entertain any nominations until order was restored.

A delegate moved that "all delegates not elected to the Convention be excluded."

After some time order was restored and the Secretary read over the nominations, when another scene of the wildest confusion ensued.

Mr. Bruce moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to whom should be referred the nomination of delegates to the State Convention, to be afterwards submitted to the Convention. The motion met with little favor and was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Strain then moved that the nominations close.

The Secretaries were again required to read over the list of candidates, when it appeared that there were thirty aspirants for the honor of representing the county in the State Convention.

It was then moved that the eight candidates receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the choice of the Convention.

A delegate objected, saying he wanted no minority delegates.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Taylor said that the name of Mr. O'Donnell was the fourth upon the list, and he appeared near the foot of the list. He therefore desired to withdraw his name from the list. His request was granted.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates, which resulted in the selection of the following named gentlemen: R. H. Kerr, John A. Strain, J. C Barr, Jac. Hopkins, Jas. Mackin, B. Kaye, B. B. Sweitzer and Robert Morrow.

C. B. Strain moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to conduct the campaign. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read by J. K. Kerr, who afterwards made a regular Democratic speech, abusing the Republican party and recommending the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Sawyer attempted to offer the following resolution, but was choked off by cries from the Convention for Mr. Moore:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every true and enlightened friend of Constitutional Liberty to assist the President of the United States in his great effort to preserve the Constitution, and maintain the Union of the States, and equal rights of the people against Congressional usurpation and revolutionary schemes. He has with the patriotism, statesmanship and integrity of the abolition party, and while it has degenerated into a passionate, wicked, revolution and revoling faction, exercising power in impudent defiance of the Constitution and the rights of the States and people, he stands confidently, proudly and hopefully repelling their desperate assaults.

Mr. Moore took the stand and harranged the convention with a tirade of abuso upon the Republican party, which was received with loud applause by the delegates, and outsiders.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moore's remarks, Mr. Sawyer again attempted to get his resolution before the Convention, but was prevented by a motion to adjourn, which was carried, the chairman, notwithstanding he had promised Mr. Sawyer that he should be heard.

Infanticide.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning, a new born child was discovered lying in a private alley between Cherry alley and Grant, on Third street. The alley leads directly to the rear of the residence of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, and notified the Mayor's police of the above fact. An officer went to the spot immediately. Upon arriving at the spot indicated, it was found impossible to remove the body of the infant, (which was frozen to the ice,) without the aid of an axe. The body, which was first removed to the Mayor's office, was afterwards taken to Mr. Aiken's, the undertaker, where Coroner Lawson held an inquest upon it. From the testimony of the physician summoned there can be no doubt but the child, which was newly born, had been alive. Various circumstances warranted the belief that it had been carried to the place where it was found. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Our Own Practice.

In perusing our articles published from time to time in this paper it will be observed that our system is founded upon the *fixed facts* of the Medical Science; and we would just say that in our *practice* we have endeavored to be governed by the fundamental principles of right, rule, law and order.

Our interests have been identified with the interests of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, both generally and professionally, for more than twenty years.

We have been sustained in our principles by the community, and liberally patronized in our profession by all classes of citizens.

We have made every effort to relieve and *cure* our suffering patients whenever it was in our power, and shall continue to do so with our patrons, leaving no source unexplored for the discovery of the true nature of every disease, and sparing no pains in the selection of the appropriate remedy in every case.

This we can afford to do upon the reasonable terms of a resident physician, without resorting to the high charges of itinerant doctors, whose exorbitant fees to *few* patients would settle the accounts of *many*.

We treat all kinds of Chronic diseases, from a common cold to consumption, a common boil to cancer, the most investerate case of scrofula to the most troublesome dyspepsia, the most lingering liver complaint, the most painful rheumatism or neuralgia, the most difficult asthma, the worst dropsy, the weakest nervous debility, the most violent epilepsy, the most critical female complaints, and the severest of kidney affections, and many other diseases which we have not named here.

Our remedies are prepared from substances that will assimilate with the organic body; and our prescriptions are put up under our own immediate supervision; and when these are administered intelligently they will exert their healing virtues and the true nature of the disease, they seldom fail to remove the morbid condition of the system and to invigorate and improve the health of the patient, and finally effect a *cure* when a cure is at all to be had.

Our charge for examinations, prescriptions and medicines furnished, ranges from three to ten dollars.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Skating Contest at Canonsburg.

CANONSBURG, PA., Feb. 13, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—There was quite a concourse of people assembled here to-day under circumstances novel to the quiet town of Canonsburg. The banks of the dam were crowded, and sometimes the skating ring was intruded upon by the thronging spectators from the surrounding country — some from Washington, a few from Pittsburgh—who came to view and participate in the unwonted scene.

Agreeably to our wishes, the weather was remarkably propitious. The ice was in fair condition, though not so fine as it has been for the last few days. There was quite a number of gentlemen competitors; skaters of tried skill and of the first description; and well they contended for the prize, describing, in inimitable grace, the most fantastic curves—the "Dutch Roll," the "Smoke House Jig," &c. Some excelled in one thing, others in another. Mr Orbison executing the most graceful and unlaughable description with the utmost precision and elegance. Allegheny county was well represented by her champion (Mr. Burgess), who showed us unpretending, what, indeed, good, small skaters our neighboring city can produce. The prize was finally awarded to John C. Tassey, of Canonsburg—Allegheny's champion coming too late to participate in the contest—who, in justice to him, was the best skater on the ice. To Miss Jenny Martin, as the best lady skater, was awarded the other prize, though not so warmly contested as in the case of the gentlemen. The crowd, after giving three cheers for the successful competitors, gradually dispersed, gratified and pleased with the afternoon pastime.

A SPECTATOR.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—Such an assembly of people as collected at Canonsburg, to-day, to witness the skating match, has not been equalled since the days of the good old time-honored contests. From twelve o'clock until the hour of commencing there was a continuous stream of people hastening to obtain a favorable position for viewing the sport. Before the contest commenced Mr. Daniel read the names of the competitors. They were Messrs. J. C. Tassey, R. C. Orbison, R. S. Lewis, S. C. Rea and W. McElvaingle, Mr. Lawrence being indisposed.

A list of performances had been previously made out. They commenced with plain skating and ended with jumping, being some of the most difficult and artistic feats.

When the contest was about half through, Mr. Burgess, champion of Allegheny county, made his appearance and desired to enter the lists. This was refused to receive his name, giving as a reason that the contest was only open to Washington county, and the statement comprised Allegheny county as unauthorized. After the performances were gone through, the decision was awarded to Mr. J. C. Tassey, Messrs. Rea and Orbison having too much affinity for the ice in the way of cutting "stars."

The feature of the day, the ladies' contest, commenced. There were four entrances, Miss Jennie M., Miss H., Miss Nate B., and Miss Jennie D. Skating of the ladies was very fine, though from the outstart it was evident that the decision would be between the first two. As they performed feat after feat the decision became more and more doubtful until an unlucky stroke on the part of Miss H. Miss Jennie M. was declared the winner.

Great credit is due to Mr. Cowie for his disinterested liberality. He has shown a spirit which is worthy of emulation.

STATE NEWS.

—The Erie and Pittsburgh railroad is about to erect a new depot at Linesville.

—The Catholics of New Castle and vicinity are about getting up a fair in aid of their church.

—The residence of H. M. Bole, of Venango, Crawford county, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst.

—Meadville has now an ordinance prohibiting the sale of obscene newspapers within the city limits. Good thing.

—Mr. Samuel Foster, of Duncannon, has been elected representative delegate from Perry county to the Republican State Convention.

—The Downingtown *Journal* says the wife of Jacob Spotts, of Springfield Chester county, Pa., recently gave birth to four children, each weighing eight pounds.

—A line of from six to eight steamers will be established between Erie and Detroit and Chicago, early in the spring, by the Erie and Northwestern Transportation Company.

—The partition of Lancaster and Chester counties, and the formation of a new county from a small portion of each, is being strongly and persistently urged by the people of the lower section of both counties.

—The Keystone hotel company have leased all the Pennsylvania railroad hotels and eating houses between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, for which proposals have been solicited for the last two months, out-bidding all others.

—The authorities of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., have taken John R. Noble in hand for selling distilled water. He has been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment, and to pay thirty dollars fine—a very moderate punishment.

—The Hollidaysburg (Pa.) seminary building, one of the very finest in the State, and costing nearly $60,000, is approaching completion. It will be an honor to Blair county, and a monument to the enterprise and energy of some other citizens.

—A gentleman in Harrisburg has lately invented a new instrument, by which the rapidity of telegraphing is greatly increased. The Morse system will transmit about 1,800 words per hour, the House and combination system from 2,000 to 2,600, while a rate of 4,000 to 5,000 is claimed for the new one. The writing bears a resemblance to manuscript. The letters are traced with printer's ink, are accurate, compact and easily read.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Opinions of the New York Press—Herald for Grant for President.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 12 —The *Tribune*, alluding to the Grant-Johnson correspondence, says General Grant utterly overthrows the charge of intimidation, and that President Johnson comes out of the business as one willing to wound yet afraid to strike.

The *Herald* expresses no opinion on the correspondence, but comes out for Grant for President.

The *Times* thinks Grant may have been hasty and inconsiderate in giving the President to understand that he would aid him in keeping the peace, and neglectful in not notifying the President that he had changed his mind as to the requirements of the law, but as to his final action there can be no doubt of its propriety.

The *World* regards Grant as convicted of duplicity and pursued a tortuous, unmanly course.

The *Sun* says the insidiously devised net wherein the President and his four servitors sought to ensnare Grant, is utterly destroyed. They were wicked enough to suggest a blow, but too cowardly to strike.

The *Post* says the President in the matter merely plays the scold.

The *Commercial* thinks that both the President and Grant acted honestly and honorably, and regards the conflict as one of the miserable relics of radicalism.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. F.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, from seven hundred miners of Allegheny county, for a change in the law as to coal screens.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one to prevent fishing with seins in Beaver county. Also, one for the repeal of the act extending the limits of Beaver Borough.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COWDEN, of McKean, a general fee bill, being the same as passed by the House last session.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, authorizing the City of Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for improving and extending the water works.

Also, one exempting Allegheny county from the provisions of the act of May 3d, 1860, compelling railroad companies and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs in certain cases.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, a general pension law for all soldiers of 1812, and widows not worth over five hundred dollars.

REWARD FOR MURDERERS.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, offered the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, During the hearing of evidence in the case of J. K. Robinson against Samuel T. Shugert one of the sitting members of the Senate, from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain John Casey was examined as witness on behalf of said J. K. Robinson, contestant, and said Casey, after examination, was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and so abused that he has since died;

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of two thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons committing said offence, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and required to pay said sum.

Passed finally.

Mr. FISHER said that three persons had been arrested, but were discharged yesterday on *habeas corpus*. The principal was still at large.

Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, said the crime was an infamous one.

CHANGING CORPORATION NAMES.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, a bill prohibiting Courts from changing the names of corporations.

PROTECTION OF ARTISTS.

Mr. McCONAUGHEY, of Adams, a joint resolution urging Congress to protect American artists by a heavier tariff on foreign pictures and artists materials. Passed finally.

OIL INSPECTION BILL PASSED.

The Petroleum Oil Inspection bill was considered.

Mr. ERRETT moved to amend by confining sales after condemnation solely for redistillation or export. Adopted.

Mr. SEARIGHT moved to amend by reducing the term of inspector from four to three years. Adopted.

The bill was passed finally, substantially as agreed by the Committee.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Evening Session.—Authorizing Rochester borough, Beaver county, to borrow three thousand five hundred dollars for enlarging school house.

Relative to election precincts in Allegheny.

Extending to Mt. Washington, Allegheny county, the vehicle license law of 1800.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Prohibiting the hunting of game in Findlay, Robinson and Scott townships, Allegheny county.

Punishing destruction or injury of grape-vines, fountains, &c., in Beaver county.

Repealing the act incorporating the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers.

Increasing the fees of Justices and Constables in Armstrong county to amounts named in the act of 1858.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The bill authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company to builda road from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City by whatever route a majority of the directors may determine, thence to Rice's Landing, and to extend the main line to West Virginia, was taken up.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, moved an amendment confining the route to the banks of the Monongahela river.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, and Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, spoke for the amendment, and Messrs. EWING and DAY, of Washington, opposed it.

The amendment was defeated and the bill laid over for a third reading.

Adjourned till evening.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Evening Session.—Mr. HICKMAN'S Constitutional amendments were debated until very late. The lobbies were crowded. The disposition of a majority of Republicans is to indefinitely postpone the question.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the question was postponed until Tuesday evening and made the special order, pending motion of Mr. STRANG, of Tioga, to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to call a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. HICKMAN was very severe on the Republicans who had opposed his amendments, calling it "dodging," "murder," "inconsistent," &c.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, authorizing a change of the name and increasing the par value of the stock of the Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Coal Company.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, authorizing the School Directors of Connellsville to borrow money.

Also, a supplement for the Uniontown Gas and Water Company.

NEW COUNTY BILL DEFEATED.

The bill erecting a new county to be called Petroleum out of parts of Crawford, Forrest, Venango and Warren, was defeated by thirteen to sixteen.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.

The House joint resolution, which passed the Senate last night, offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer of John Casey, passed finally.

STATE GAS INSPECTOR.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a State Inspector of Gas was amended by a substitute of Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, and passed to second reading.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Evening Session.—The House Free Railroad bill was considered.

Mr. LANDON, of Bradford, moved to substitute the bill agreed upon by the Senate Railroad Committee, requiring *ten thousand dollars* for every mile to be subscribed. Adopted.

Mr. ERRETT afterward moved to substitute four thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, moved to substitute seven thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. SEARIGHT, Fayette, moved an amendment allowing local companies to build roads of thirty miles, with stock subscribed by farmers and residents along the route at six thousand dollars per mile. Lost by fifteen to seventeen.

Adjourned at ten o'clock without a vote.

The bill is regarded as effectually defeated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

One introduced by Mr. FORD, Allegheny, repealing the Tioga landlord and tenant law for Allegheny, Cambria and Lawrence counties.

One incorporating Millvale borough, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the People's Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital stock and declare dividends out of the net earnings.

Incorporating the Commercial Printing Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Artizans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned till evening.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Evening Session.—The bill authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad to build a track from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City, by such route as the Directors may determine, thence to Rice's Landing, and extending the main line to West Virginia, was considered.

The amendment of Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, to fixing the route to the Monongahela River, passing through the town of Elizabeth, was defeated.

The bill passed second reading, Mr. PLAYFORD refusing to agree to a suspension of the rules for final passage.

THE OIL INSPECTOR BILL.

The oil inspector bill passed finally and will go to the Governor for his signatures.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, authorizing the Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church at Tarentum to remove their dead to Prospect Cemetery.

Also, extending the Mechanics' Lien laws to mechanics on oil tanks, machinery, &c., of oil refineries in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren.

Mr. BROWNE, of Lawrence, endowing Colleges as State Institutions with annuities of $3,000, the same as by the Educational Convention last week.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, authorizing the purchase of experimental farms for Western and Eastern Pennsylvania for State Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

TRADE IN GUANO.

Also, a joint resolution that the people of Pennsylvania, being deeply interested in the promotion and protection of domestic trade in guano, request the President of the United States to give immediate and efficient protection to all persons engaged in the same, and especially to cause the Governor of St. Domingo to restore at once Alta Villa Island, in the Caribbean Sea, to the jurisdiction of the United States, whence it was forcibly wrested without color of right, and demand ample atonement for her gross insult to our flag and the robbery and imprisonment of our citizens, and until such restoration the United States cannot consistently treat with St. Domingo for the purpose of territory. Referred.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

The joint resolution relative to prisoners in England was passed finally, as it came from the House, as follows:

Be it Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in that body requested, to urge upon the Secretary of State of the United States the propriety and necessity of instructing our Minister at the court of St. James to demand from the British government the release of American citizens, native or adopted by naturalization, imprisoned within that kingdom upon mere suspicion of political offence, and to insist upon the adoption of a fixed policy which will insure such privileges and immunities to our people as they are justly entitled to.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

The Free Railroad bill was discussed till adjournment without a vote.

Adjourned till evening.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

At the evening session the following bills were passed:

Changing the name of Kittanning University to Columbia University, and authorizing said corporation to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to reimburse John Grubbs and William Williams for bounty funds advanced.

Refunding twenty-four hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents to the Kittanning Bank, overpaid into the State Treasury.

Repealing the act prohibiting the grazing of license to sell intoxicating drinks in Beaver county.

Authorizing Mechanics' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to invest in State or National securities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FORD'S general act, repealing the Tioga landlord and tenant law, was debated, Messrs. SMITH and FORD, (Republicans) of Allegheny, and CHALFANT, (Democrat) of Montour, speaking in favor, and Mr. MANN, of Potter, against. The bill passed finally by eighty-four to three. Nays: Messrs. Mann, Riddle and Wharton.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The joint resolution for a United States steamship line to Liberia.

Repealing the liquor license law of 1867.

HARRISBURG.

Luzerne County Fraud—A Blundering Conspiracy—Investigations and the Liberty Driving Company—Free Railroad Law—Registry Law.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1868.

The Committee on contested seats in the Senate, went to Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, on Friday, to examine the Naturalization Dockets, and see if the names of those who voted in Clearfield county on naturalization certificates purporting to have been issued from Luzerne county were upon the records of that county.

These naturalization papers all bore date in 1866, and when the Prothonotary of that county was before the Committee, here, he was asked if he could produce his Naturalization Dockets, if summoned to do so. He replied that he would not unless the Court gave him orders to that effect. It was then proposed that the Committee to go to Wilkesbarre and examine the dockets themselves.

Upon arriving there they found that *the Naturalization Docket of* 1866 was missing. It was the Docket of papers that the Committee wanted; and it is now suspected that, as soon as the Committee resolved to go to Wilkesbarre, some one telegraphed there from here to make way with the docket of 1866, and that in the haste of complying with this order the docket of 1865 was taken instead, thus committing a blunder as well as a crime.

The Committee examined thoroughly the docket of 1866, and *not a single name of those who voted in Clearfield county upon naturalization papers purporting to have been issued in Luzerne county*, in that year, was found upon it. It is therefore, plain that every one who voted upon these papers was guilty of casting a fraudulent vote.

In view of this development a bill will probably be passed making it a penal offense to offer to vote upon a fraudulent naturalization certificate; and a bill relating to the same subject, already on the files of the Senate, will also pass, requiring the officers of election to keep a record of each naturalization paper offered at any election—the name of the party offering it, his residence, the date of the paper, and where and by what Court issued. These two bills will put a check upon this Luzerne villainy.

The appropriation bill will probably be reported in the House this week. No indication of its contents has been given: but it is generally understood that it is framed in full accordance with the spirit of Retrenchment and Reform.

A bill has been read in place in the Senate to-night to charter the "Liberty Driving Company." It authorizes a Company to build a track from the upper end of Liberty street to East Liberty, following up Two Mile Run from Liberty street to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Millvale Station, thence along the present line of the Two Mile Road to the Seventh street Road, and thence to East Liberty. It compels the railroad to pay half the cost of any bridge under or over it, prohibits the use of Liberty street for the passenger travel of the line, and of the turnpike for that purpose, without the consent of the Company, and gives the city the right to take possession of it after five years, upon the payment of the original cost and 5-10 interest thereon, deducting dividends.

Mr. Errett read this bill in place, as he reads all bills sent him, without being consulted with in any way. I send you this abstract of its contents, that the people may be able to say whether they want it or not.

The House Free Railroad law has been reported from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments, and will be made the special order for Wednesday. The amendments change the time of commencing a road to one year, and of completing it to two years, the date of organization; strike out all limits upon increase of original capital; direct all borrowed money to be applied exclusively to the construction and equipment of the road; strike out the 12th section of the House bill (prohibiting officers and employes from being interested in freight lines) and insert in its stead a section prohibiting the formation of street railway companies under it, and forbidding any railroad formed under it from entering upon or occupying any street in cities or boroughs without the consent of the same. The proviso put on to the 13th section in the House, requiring new roads to furnish the best known means of safety for passengers, was also struck out as being indefinite and impracticable. Another proviso to the 9th section, confining the amount any company may borrow to $20,000 a mile, was likewise struck out.

The main features of the House bill have, we feel, been preserved, and, while it is not likely the bill will be essentially changed in the Senate. It will probably go to the Governor within a week from now.

The Registry law, originally introduced by Mr. Shoemaker, has been materially amended, and made more guarded and stringent. One new feature in it I like, which directs the polls to be opened at seven o'clock in the morning and closed at six in the evening. This will cut off a great deal of fraud, as most of the illegal votes now polled are polled after dark. Daylight voting is more likely to be honest than candlelight voting.

As soon as this bill is perfected it will be called up and passed, if possible. As a safe guard against fraud it will prove, I think, of inestimable value. Our present election laws have grown defective from age, and it is high time an effective change were made.

ALLEGHENY.

Proposed Registry Law.

Mr. Shoemaker has introduced in the Senate a "further supplement to the act relating to elections of this Commonwealth." It requires the Assessors, on receiving their transcripts from the County Commissioners, to make an alphabetical list of white freemen above twenty-one years of age who are known or shall claim to be qualified voters, and opposite said names to declare whether such person is or is not a householder, the number of his residence, and its location; if not a householder, his place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of his employer; when the party is a foreigner, and claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the Assessor, unless he shall have voted at a previous election, and on exhibition of the certificate the name shall be marked with the letter N; where the party has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, and desires to vote by reason of having resided two years in the State, and the next election, the name shall be marked D. I; where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, the word "age" is to be entered; if the party has been added to the district to reside since the last general election the letter R to be placed opposite the name; and in all cases a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person. On the completion of lists and assessments they are to be returned to the County Commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies, with observations and explanations noted, to be made for the use of inspectors, one copy to be in the hands of the Assessor, who, prior to the first of August next ensuing, is required to put one copy thereof on the door of the house where the election of the respective districts is to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any resident of the election district who shall desire to examine it. It is also made the duty of the Assessor to add from time to time, on personal application, the names of persons claiming to vote, and mark opposite their names C V, and impose a tax upon several laws of the Senate, as Allen derives his title from McKay, Reed & Co., and if their title falls Allen's will fall with it.

A letter from Lexington, Mo., says Randall Howell, known as the southern pedestrian, arrived there last week from Mansfield, Texas, on his way to Council Bluffs, Iowa. From Mansfield to Lexington, eight hundred and thirty-five miles, was made in sixteen days. The entire trip, twelve hundred and sixty-four miles, he expects to accomplish in twenty-four days. Howell was in fine condition and confident of succeeding in his undertaking.

—A letter from the Internal Revenue office at Washington to the United States Assessor of the St. Louis (Mo.) District, notifies him that the House Committee of Ways and Means are unanimously of the opinion that the tax upon cigars can best be secured by affixing a stamp to each cigar and requests him to obtain an opinion of the trade upon the subject. With this view, Mr. Papin, the Assessor, submitted the letter to an informal meeting of cigar makers, and there was an almost unanimous opposition expressed to the plan, on the ground of trouble and inconvenience; but another and formal meeting will be held in a few days, at which the parties interested will give a more careful and particular expression of their opinions.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Prof. Richardson, of the University of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday.

—A French woman, living in the suburbs of Memphis, was ravished by two negroes a few days since. The police are on the track.

—The Alabama Constitution, Radical candidates admit, has been defeated. The vote is less than the required one-half, and is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-three thousand. The white vote does not exceed one to every one hundred and fifty.

—At Buffalo, yesterday, six highway robbers were sentenced to the Auburn State prison for an aggregate term of sixty-four years and six months, viz: Wm. Montague, nineteen years and three months; Wm Anderson, ten years and three months; Felix McCaskey, nine years and three months; Michael Hayes, Cadwell Whelon, nine years and three months; James Hallestock, a negro, five years and three months.

—The Missouri State Senate yesterday passed the Iron Mountain Railroad bill, to confirm the Thomas Allen's title to the road and provides Allen's title shall not effect any suit that may be brought against McKay, Reed & Co., the original purchasers. This is considered an absurdity, as several law suits are pending in the Senate, as Allen derives his title from McKay, Reed & Co., and if their title falls Allen's will fall with it.

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FROM EUROPE

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 10.—The Marquis D. Angelo, Ambassador of Italy, has sent his resignation to the King of Italy, and requests to be recalled from London at an early day.

McCormick, in a private dispatch dated Paris to-day, reports that on the 5th inst. an official report was published of the trial of improved agricultural implements on the Imperial farms last year, and awards finally made to successful inventors by the special commission appointed by the Emperor. A grand prize is given McCormick for his reaping machine, and a gold medal, together with an object of art, to Wood, of Hoosic Falls, New York, for his mowing machine. Upon both these gentlemen the Emperor has conferred the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Other grand prizes were awarded to the Emperors of France, Austria and Russia.

CORK, February 10.—Last night a squad of policemen who were patroling the city were confronted by a crowd of men in the street, who commenced an attack with stones and clubs. The policemen being greatly outnumbered, fell back on the nearest station and were chased somedistance by the mob, several of whom, during the flight of the police, fired upon them with pistols and other fire arms. None of them were hurt. As soon as they reached the neighborhood of the station the pursuit ceased, and when the police, reinforced, sallied out the crowd had dispersed. As the night was dark and thick none of the attacking party could be distinctly seen or recognized, and though the officers are actively searching for the suspected ring leaders they have not yet been able to effect any arrests.

LONDON, February 11.—Sir David Browster, the celebrated English physician and distinguished scientific discoverer and author, died last evening, aged eighty-seven.

The British iron clad ship of war Hercules, said to be the largest in the world, was successfully launched at Chatham dock yard.

CORK, February 11.—Another attack was made upon the Police in the street yesterday by a mob, who pelted them with stones and bricks. The Police, who were armed with muskets, fixed bayonets and charged on the crowd. A short and desperate fight followed in which several of the rioters were bayoneted. The assailants then fled in all directions, leaving the wounded on the ground. During the day an attempt was made to seize a well known informer and lynch him, but the appearance of a police patrol prevented the outrage from being carried out.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—The trial of Lennon, which commenced yesterday, ended to-day with a verdict of guilty of murder, felony and treason. Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been indicted by the grand jury for publishing seditious libels. His trial will commence to-morrow.

LONDON, February 12.—The American newspapers containing the report of Congressional proceedings on the matter of allegiance and citizenship have been received. The comments of the press here are generally favorable to the views expressed in Congress. The speech of General Banks is especially noted and commended.

William B. Brett, member of Parliament from Helestone, has been appointed to succeed Selwyn as Solicitor General.

CHINA.

LONDON, February 10.—Dispatches from China and news to the latest dates received, state that United States Minister Burlingame left Pekin on his mission for the Emperor of China, and arrived at Shanghai, from which place he was to proceed direct to the United States.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Shanghai, Ningpoo and the surrounding districts. No destruction of property or loss of life is reported. The oscillations were not violent, but the unusual occurrence caused great consternation among the Chinese, and wherever the phenomenon was felt the wildest panic prevailed.

Intelligence in regard to the rebellion in north China is not very definite. The Imperialists report a battle had taken place since the conflict at Shinting, and claim that the rebels were defeated in all these encounters, and Imperial arms are rapidly gaining ground they had lost.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9 via LONDON, Feb. 11.—Official advices from the seat of War in Candia, dated on the 29th of January, have been received by the Cabinet of the Porte. The dispatches detail the movements of the Imperial troops, and call attention to the fact that the United States war steamer, Ticonderoga, mounting nine guns, and forming part of the American squadron, had arrived on the coast of Crete, under special orders received from Admiral Farragut, in command of the American fleet in the European waters. It is also believed and understood in the political circles of Turkey that the remainder of the vessels of the United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will leave their present stations at an early day and sail for the Grecian Archipelago, where they will

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 18, 1868.

Gold became very weak to-day, in consequence of the firmness of American securities in Europe and the increase of cotton bills on the market, which for the present, at least, will prevent the shipping of coin.

Government securities were a trifle lower to-day, but the demand for them at present high prices is limited; Ten Forties rose ¼ per cent., and Seven Thirties are also firmer.

The stock market is dull and lower for all shares, except Erie and Cleveland & Pittsburgh; the Express and Telegraph stocks are considerably lower, and Mining shares though firm are scarcely up to the prices of yesterday.

Money is easier, but only first-class borrowers can obtain it at anything near legal rate of interest the majority of the needy borrowers have to submit to high rates and find difficulty to obtain it even at that. This state of affairs is especially oppressive for the smaller trades-people, who cannot get a good endorser, and though they have the goods in store will find the greatest difficulty in meeting their engagements. A large amount of money is now locked up in oil, which cannot be profitably sold, but the firmness in the European market may cause a general upward movement, and the release of a large amount of capital otherwise needed for spring business.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 140¾; 1881's, 111; 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; 1864, 109; 1865, 109¾; Consols, 107¾; 10-40s, 105; 7-30s, 107.	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	98½
Merchants' Union Express	38
Western Union Telegraph	34½
Erie R.	77¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	101
Northwestern Railroad—common	76¾
Northwestern—preferred	74½
New York Central	135¾
Gold and Interest Certificates	105
Michigan Southern	92¾
Corydon	41
Quicksilver	24
Quicksilver preferred	24½

—Reports were telegraphed to the North from Washington on Saturday that the Ways and Means Committee purposed introducing a bill to increase the currency to $50,000,000. Subsequent information shows the reports to be unfounded. The Ways and Means Committee have not even considered such a subject. There seems to be a disposition in Congress to delay action on the debt and banking questions.

—The following Stocks were sold Tuesday evening, February 18, on second door of Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	$7,60
Third "	50
Citizens Passenger Railway Co	76,50
Triumph Oil Co	1,00
Allegheny Co. Compromise Bonds 79 per cent.	

—Of financial affairs in Memphis, the *Avalanche*, of Thursday, gives the following gloomy account:

Business in financial circles is excited with money extremely scarce. Collections are slow to make, and merchants and tradesmen are in many cases unable to meet their obligations. A general distrust prevails in all branches of trade, banks are short of currency, which has a tendency to check movements in cotton and leading articles. The German Savings Bank yesterday was compelled to close its doors. The officers of the bank did all in their power to weather the storm, but were forced to succumb on account of the heavy drain which has been made on them since the closing of the Freedmen's Bureau. Deposits very large, with assets sufficient to pay all the depositors and the creditors. These indeed are by the times on the banks, as it has been compelled to carry on a large amount of paper which is past due, and under the present condition of affairs, those who have paper in the banks are unable to meet it, but have it renewed or let it go by the board.

—An Indianapolis telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "A prominent banker of this city has just returned from Washington, where he has spent some time to ascertain the feeling among the Senators and members of Congress upon financial questions. He says that if the Senate is compelled to vote upon the question of the right of the Government to redeem the Five Twenty bonds in legal tenders, they will sustain the view. But the vote will not vote to increase the volume of the currency at all. There is a strong feeling in the House in favor of leaving the matter to the full amount contracted by the Secretary of the Treasury, but it could not pass the Senate, and if it did the President would veto it, as he is opposed to increasing the volume of the currency one dollar. There will probably be some unfriendly legislation toward the National Banks, but not of a character to cause them to wind up. Sherman's bill will probably pass the Senate, but its chances in the House are not so favorable.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 18, 1868.

CRUDE—The market for Crude is considerably firmer, but, as yet, there are no buyers at any advance. Spot oil could be sold at 25¢—none offering, and none in this market; March could be sold at 25¢, all the month, buyer's option, but we doubt whether sellers could now be found below 30. For all the year, buyer's option, there has been nothing done for several weeks, we might say months; the last sale reported was at 31½, and we now quote at 31½ to 32½. The market is in a very peculiar condition at present, and operators are at a loss to know what is best for them to do—whether to hold off and await future developments, or "pitch in" and take the chances. One thing, however, is generally conceded, and that is that prices are not likely to go much lower, and it is probable that if there is any change it will be upward—at least this is the general impression among dealers at present.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is firmer, but there is no quotable change in prices as yet. We can report a sale of 1000 bbls for March, at 32½¢; and 500 for June at 36¼¢. We heard of offers having been made from Philadelphia late in the afternoon to buy May at 35¼¢; June at 36¢; July at 38½¢; and August at 37¢, and these offers, if *bona fide*, would indicate an advance of at least half a cent per gallon, though we give them for what they are worth, not pretending to vouch for their correctness. It is not unreasonable to presume, however, that the advance at Antwerp should produce a corresponding result here, but the market has been so completely stagnated during several months past, that many dealers had almost begun to despair of a reaction for the better, and it is this feeling that retards business and restricts operations—keeps down speculation.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad during yesterday and to-day, were as follows:

Buffum, K. & Co	382
Lockhart & Frew	2016
Total	3588

Fisher & Bro. 1709

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co. 200 bbls; ref. to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

St. Louis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—In view of the speedy resumption of navigation in the South the market for flour and provisions are more active, and for the latter higher prices are obtained. The tobacco offerings are larger, but prices did not meet the anticipations of sellers, and a number of bids were rejected; lugs, 2@6¾; common to fair leaf, 8¢@11¾; middling to good 11¾@15¾; fine and choice new Kentucky 21¾@37½. Cotton sold at 26¢ for new middling; 25½ for St. Louis middling. Flour steady, with an improved demand for medium and low grades for southern shipment, but prices are unchanged; superfine sold at $7,00@7,75, extra $8,00@9,00, double extra to choice treble extra $10,75@13,00. Wheat—better feeling and firmer, but without quotable change in prices; red and white winter range from $2,50 to $2,65. Corn dull and heavy, small, at 85@86¢ for shelled, and 72@76¢ for ear. Oats slow and unchanged, at 69@72¢. Rye and Barley unchanged. Provisions rule firmer throughout, and some articles higher; pork advanced to $22,50@23,00. Bacon—shoulders, 9¾@10¢; clear sides, 13¾@14¢. Hams sugar cured hams 15¾¢. Lard firm but quiet, at 13¾¢ for tierce. Receipts—flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 500 sacks; corn, 2,200 bush; oats, 1,100 bush.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb 18—Dry Goods ought to stand, as last evening that trade was sensibly surprised on learning once more of the suspension of the well known jobbing house of Geo A. Wicks & Co., or at least the successors of the firm. To-day the cotton goods market opened lively, if not quite excited, but is somewhat less so in the afternoon, because of the uncertainty on the new goods coming in jobbers will not name a price, at least on prints. Before to-morrow there will be higher, and in anticipation thereof all goods offering have been bought up to-day. Sprague prints have advanced half to-day they have been, and Allendale 15½; Pacific 14½; Cocheco 14; Merrimack D 14; do. Frocks 14; for W Cloth Oriental 17½; Glenoles in ging styles 15; Gloucester 13½; Amoskeag 13½; Lowell 11; Wamsutta 11; all full ¼¢ higher to-morrow. Heavy Brown Sheetings scarce and ½¢ higher; none on sale in the leading houses of America, but other houses are jobbing Indian Head at 18¢; Amoskeag A 17½; Augusta 17; Pepperell R 16½; Atlantic V shirtings 14; heavy sheetings are likely to advance to 20 before long.

Cleveland Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, February 18.—Flour steady and unchanged; double extra spring, $10,75@11,00; do. red winter, $12,00@12,50; do. white, $14,00@15,00; country brands 50¢ to $1 below above figures. Wheat dull, but firm and nominally unchanged; No. 1 red winter held at $2,33@2,54; No. 2 do., $2,26@2,40; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $2,35. Corn firmer and 1@2½¢ better; sales No. 1 and 2 mixed western on spot at 86¢, closing firm. Oats; demand moderate, but holders are firmer; No. 1 State held at 72¢ from store firm, but in light request; held at $1,57 for No. 1. Barley quiet and steady at $2,20@2,22 for No. 1 State and Canada; $2,02@2,05 for No. 2 State. Petroleum dull and nominal at 19@20¢ for bonded, and 39@40¢ for free.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUMINICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Lardmeal, or other brands, and propose to sell it now as Unfiltered or U. S. Gauge.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Dealers across Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and Manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 419

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 18, 1868.

The general markets are devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice. For some few articles, in consequence of scarcity, there is an improved demand, and prices, as a matter of course, are tending upward, but these are exceptions to the general rule.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is steady at $2,40@2,42 for Red, and $2,50@2,52 for White—we can report a small sale of Red at $2,45. Oats quiet and unchanged; 65@66c, on track, and 68@70c, store. Barley is scarce and wanted at full prices. Corn is less active, and cannot be quoted above 91, on track, and $1 05@1,10, in store. Rye is unchanged at $1,35@1,40.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Small sales in store at $10,50@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for family brands. Rye Flour is unchanged at $8 @8,25, in store, and the same is true of Buckwheat at $4,25@4,50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, but prices are irregular, there being a difference of from ¼ to ½ c ent per pound between some of the houses; we give the range as follows: 10½@11c for Shoulders, 12¾@13c for Ribbed Sides, and 14¾@17c for Sugar Cured Hams. Mess Pork, $23@23,50. In tierces, Country Lard, 13@13c, in bags, as to quality. Mess Pork, $23@23,50.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches steady at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@11c. Apples, 7@8c. Cherries, 12½c for unpitted, and 40c for pitted.

GREEN APPLES—There is a steady demand, and notwithstanding the arrivals are larger, prices as yet are maintained, ranging from $5 to $6.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales at $1@1,10 per bushel, and $2@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales from country wagons at $15@20—in some cases $21@22 for choice Timothy.

SEEDS—Clover seed may be quoted at $5@5,50, and Timothy at $2,50@3. Flaxseed is in demand at $2,35@2,40.

EGGS—Scarce and in demand; sales of timed at 35c, and fresh packed at 33c.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is scarce and higher, with sales reported at 35@40c.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 15@16c, and Goshen at 18@19c.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand; we can report sales at $4 per bushel.

BEANS—Scarce and tending upward, being quoted at $3@4,25 per bushel.

HOMINY—Unchanged; sales to the trade at $5,50@6,00, and $7 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Range at the way from $14@18 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at $3@3c.

New York Produce Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 18—Cotton active and fully 1c better; sales of 12,000 bales at 25½@26c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 5,915 bbls; the market is dull for medium and good grades and in favor of buyers; sales of 5,000 bbls at $8,65@9,35 for superfine State and western; $9,90@10,80 for extra State; $7,00@7,90 for extra Ohio; $8,25@8,75 for white wheat extra; $9,90@14,10 for R. H. O.; $10@12 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $12@15,25 for good to choice do; trade and jobbing dull; California steady; sales of 2,200 sacks at $12,5@14. Rye flour firm; sales of 200 bbls at $7,30@9,40. Whiskey bbls at $2,26@2,40. Wheat—receipts of 750 bbls; the market is without decided change; sales of 24,000 bush at $2,40@2,45 for Chicago spring; $2,50@2,60 for spring; $2,50 for fair No 1 do, all delivered; and $2,80 for winter amber Canada. Rye dull and nominal. Barley steady and firm; sales of 18,000 bush, part on canal at $1,90, remainder on spot at $2,21. Malt firm; sales of 7,000 bush, at $1,80@1,90. Corn—receipts of 38,316 bush; the market is dull and scarcely so firm; sales of 42,000 bush at $1,25@1,28 for mixed western afloat; $1,30@1,31 for Delaware mixed; $1,30@1,33 for Tennessee; $1,22@1,28 for new White Southern; $1,27@1,28 for Yellow Jersey. Oats—for handsome Southern yellow. Oats; receipts of 3,245 bush; market a shade firmer; sales of 12,000 bush at 72½@73c for inferior to prime western in store. Rice dull. Coffee quiet; sales of 1,500 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar dull and heavy; sales of 150 hhds Cuba at 12½@12¾c, and 200 boxes of Havana at 13½c. Molasses firm; sales of 150 bbls of New Orleans at 75@78c. Pig Iron quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm, at 19½c for crude and 39½c for refined. Tallow dull and more doing; sales of 1,750 bbls, at 9¾ for new mess; $22,25@23,00 for old do, closing at $22,75 cash; $18@19,50 for prime mess; $17@17,50 for prime mess; 2,500 bbls new mess, at $24,12 for sellers for March and $24@24,50 for sellers for April. Beef firm; sales of 400 bbls at previous prices; sales of 150 tierces, at $23@25,50 for prime mess, and $26 @27 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales of 370 bbls at $2 @$2,75. Bacon quiet; sales of 370 boxes, at 10½c for Cumberland cut, and 12½c for short ribbed and 12½c for short clear. Cut Meats firm; sales of 475 pkgs, at 9½@10½c for shoulders and 13½@14½c for hams for mixed Hogs firm, at 10½@10¾c for sellers, and 11¾@12c for city. Lard firmer; sales of 1,600 bbls at 14@15c. Butter active, at 18@ 35c for Ohio, and 40@45c for State. Freights to Liverpool steady, with engagements of 15,000 bush wheat and corn per steam at 10d.

LATEST—Flour closed at 5@10c lower for medium and good grades, and steady for low grades. Wheat steady with moderate exports and low demand. Rye quiet and firm at $1,70@1,81 for western. Corn dull and heavy at $1,25@1,28 for new mixed western; $1,30@1,31 for old. Oats active and firm with a good speculative demand, at 84c in store for western. Pork closed heavy and firm, at $22,87½@23,00 for old mess; $24@24,06¼ for new mess; $22,87½@24,00 for sellers for March; and $24,00@24,25 for sellers for April. Lard active and firm. Cut meats firm and in demand. Bacon steady and moderately active. Lard firm and active at 14¾@15c for good to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Flour and Wheat are unchanged and quiet. Corn is dull at 70@80c for ear, and there is no demand for shelled at anything above the prices offered. Oats the same. Rye is firmer for No. 1. Rye is firmer and sales were made of No. 1 extra at $1,68@1,70. Barley is firm at $1,85. Cotton; the market closed with a good demand at 22c for middling uplands. Mess Pork has advanced, ranging from $23,50@23,75. Bulk Meats are firmer; sales below 22¢ at the close. Bulk Meats were taken to the extent of the offerings from 9 to 10c for shoulders and sides, but there was none to be had at these rates at the close of the market. Bacon is in demand at 10½ @11c for sugar cured hams, and 13½@14c for canvassed. Lard is firmer; sales at 13½@13¾c. Corn 85@90c. Oats 80@90c. Hay $19. Bran $17,50@18,00.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Flour quiet and steady. Corn firmer, white $1,36@1,40, yellow $1,35@1,38. Provisions dull. Bacon 10@11c for shoulders 13¾@13c, rib sides 13¾@13¾c.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Beef Cattle are firm, with sales of choice from $5 to $7; shipping from $4,50 to $5,50 per cwt; grass fed. Hogs are firmer, ranging from $8 to $9, gross.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 140¾@140¾.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money unchanged and very easy, with a fair amount of currency shipped west within the last few days. Sterling 9½@9¾. Gold opened at 141¾ and closed steady at 140¾@140¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady and generally strong on 10-40's. Henry, Clews & Co. furnish the following 4.30 quotations: Coupons of '81, 111¾@112; do of '62, 111¾@111¾; do of '64, 109@109¼; do of '65, 107¾@108¼; do new, 107¾@108; do of '67, 108¼@108¾; 10-40's, 105¾@106; 7-30's, 107¼@107¾.

STOCKS

Less active, but steady until the second board, when a decline of ¼@¾ per cent. was submitted to. Subsequently the entire market was active and excited on Erie, and under heavy sales by some leading bulls and a raid by a few bears it fell to 76¾. Market generally heavy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices at 3:30 p. m. Canton, 50@50¼; Cumberland, 36 @37½; Quicksilver, 24@24¼; New York Central, 135¼@135¾; Erie, 76¾@77; Reading, 90¼@90¾; United States, 73¾@73¾; Merchants' Union, 38@38½; Wells' Express, 41@41½; Quicksilver, 24¼@24½; Mariposa, 9@9½; Pacific Mail, 168@168½; Atlantic, 97¼@97¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34@34¼; New York Central 135¼@135¾; Erie, 76¾@77¼; do preferred, 97¼; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 92¼@92¾; Illinois Central, 124¾@125; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 98¼@98½; Rock Island, 97@97½; Northwestern, 59¾; do preferred, 73¾@75¾; Fort Wayne, 100¼; Chicago & Rock Island, 103¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¼; Illinois Central (scrip), 124¾@125; Hannibal and St. Jos. 73; Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st pref., 31½; Marietta and Cincinnati, 2d pref., 60; new do, 57¼.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares are moderately active, and the following were the closing quotations: Corydon, 41; Lacrosse, 70@76; Quartz Hill, 17@18; Caledonia, 24@25; Smith and Parmelee, 340@345; Gregory, 480; Wallkill, 41.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $1,706,728; payments, $1,162,567; balance, $105,137,429.

New Orleans Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Cotton is buoyant and closed 1@2c for Middling Uplands. The sales to day reached 7,000 bales, and the receipts were 3,393 bales the export were 4,000 bales. Sterling and Commercial paper are nominal. Sight 9½@10½%. New York Exchange, ½ per cent. discount. Gold 140. Silver and Coin sales are firmer. Flour is active with sales of superfine at $10, and choice at $13,50. Corn high mixed quality worth 90¢, and prices ranging from 90¢ to $1,05. Oats; the market is unchanged. Pork is held at $24,50 to $25 per bbl, with sales of shoulders at 12½c, and clear sides at 14½c. Lard is scarce, with sales of tierce at 15c, and keg at 16c.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, February 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive and unchanged. Corn; asking $1,06 for No. 2. Oats are quoted at 72½@74c for Ohio and western. Rye is held firm, sales at $1,65 for western. Barley; sales of 2,000 bushels at 1,80. Mess Pork is on an upward tendency, asking $23,50 for heavy. Lard is higher, asking 15c. Dressed hogs are quoted at $8,75@10,50.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Live Hogs are active 10@12½c higher; sales at $7,60@8,62½.—Receipts, 7,000. Dressed Hogs. Shipments, 1,700 Dressed Hogs.

EXPORTS BY RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 18.—2 cars iron ore, Zorr & Co; 2 do do, J Painter & Son; 1 do do, Laughlin & Co; 1 pipe shackles, E H Myers & Co; 8000 ft lumber, McQueen & Donaldson; 1 car nail kegs, S Hembrock; 2 kegs spike butter, Carter, Mc-Grew & Co; 48 bbls pork, W W Anderson; 6 bbls soap, D G Lindsey; 6 do do, J Leam & Co; 11 do do, A C Shanley; 2 do do, Wm Bell; 2 do do, H C Shalenberger; 57 bales broom corn, McElroy & Co; 2 casks cheese, 3 kegs butter, Graff & Co; 1 keg butter, Carter, McGrew & Co; 2 do do, Voigt & Orr; 16 do lard, W H Graff; 13 sks rags, Marsh, Dixon & Co; 69 bbls whiskey, Graff & Co; 1 bbl whiskey, 1 bbl apples, 1 bx beeswax, 1 bx dry peaches, 1 bx butter, 1 bx eggs, 1 bbl butter, 2 bgs dry apples, Graff & Co; 1 horse, Wm Bell.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., February 18—21 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Jas Wood; Son & Orr; 1 do do, John McCaffrey; 1 do do, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Wm Bell; 1 do do, S Hambaugh & Co; 6 kgs apple butter, Wagoner & Orr; 2 do do, Graff & Co; 1 pkg shoes, 1 bx tobacco, 1 bx dry peaches, 1 bx butter, 1 bx eggs, 1 bbl butter, 2 bgs dry apples, Graff & Co; 1 horse, Wm Bell.

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ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., February 18—1 car salt, Bellum, Kehew & Co; 8 do do, Lockhart & Frew; 1 do do, Wm Bell; 1 do do, Graff & Co; 1 car sheep, Kier, Shuster & Co; 7 cars railroad iron, T D Messler, Agent; 1 car metal, Lyon, Evans & Co; 1 car machinery, Graff & Co; 1 car hoops, 13 sks rye, 24 do oats, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 pigs butter, 2 do eggs, Hoge & Hines; 1 car sand and more doing; sales of 1,750 bbls, at $24 for new mess; $22,25@23,00 for old do, closing at $22,75 cash; $18@19,50 for prime mess; $17@17,50 for prime mess; 2,500 bbls new mess, at $24,12 for sellers for March and $24@24,50 for sellers for April. Beef firm; sales of 400 bbls at previous prices; sales of 150 tierces, at $23@25,50 for prime mess, and $26 @27 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales of 370 bbls at $2 @$2,75. Bacon quiet; sales of 370 boxes, at 10½c for Cumberland cut, and 12½c for short ribbed and 12½c for short clear. Cut Meats firm; sales of 475 pkgs, at 9½@ 10½c for shoulders and 13½@14½c for hams for mixed Hogs firm, at 10½@10¾c for sellers, and 11¾@12c for city. Lard firmer; sales of 1,600 bbls at 14@15c. Butter active, at 18@ 35c for Ohio, and 40@45c for State. Freights to Liverpool steady, with engagements of 15,000 bush wheat and corn per steam at 10d.

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PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONADES,

OAKUM,

AND

TWINES, in every variety.

Warehouse, 111 & 113 Water St.

Call or send for Circular. Telegraph

RIVER NEWS.

The river appeared to be swelling slightly last evening with four and a half feet in the channel by the Monongahela mark, but under the influence of the recent soft weather we should not be surprised to find five or even six feet to-day. It thawed considerably in the sun yesterday, but in the shade to-it seemed cold enough to freeze; the weather is by no means unseasonable, however, and we do not apprehend that there will be further difficulty to navigation until the low water season sets in.

The J. N. McCullough, from Parkersburg, is the only arrival we have to report, and the Lent Leott, for the same point, was the only departure.

The Camelia, Capt. Sam. Dean, is filling up steadily for Nashville, and will be the first boat out for that point. She is a neat, comfortable and reliable craft, and has superior accommodations for passengers.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh is now in turn for St. Louis, and will be the first boat out for that point. She will be followed by the Glendale and Armenia.

Mr. A. C. McConnell, clerk of the Minnie, leaves for St. Louis to-day, he having taken charge of the boat. She is now loading at the wharf, and will be advertised to leave on Tuesday.

The following boats were in port last evening: Lent Leott, J. N. McCullough, Messenger, Armenia, Camelia, Columbia, Glendale, Lawrence, Maggie Hays, Bellevernon, Wanamie, Carrie, Ida Rees, Yorktown and Kenton.

The Arrow was towing at Cincinnati on Monday for Pittsburgh, and she was advertised to leave on Tuesday.

The Messenger may have left for St. Louis last night, but we expect that she would lie over and take her departure at day light this morning.

Capt. J. L. Lytle has charge of the office of the Messenger, and we have no hesitation in saying that Capt. Dean was fortunate in securing his services. Capt. Lytle expects to join the Northern Line Packet Company, of Saint Louis, on the opening of the spring campaign.

The towboats, Stella, Webster, A. J. Baker and Bonz, with heavy tows, left Louisville for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Monday, says: Capt. Robt. Hamilton, formerly commander of the Pine Grove, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Wm. Egan, in Glendale, Hanging Rock, Ohio, last evening, after an illness of several months. His remains will be taken to New Richmond for interment. The steamboat Pine Grove, and rock cat-climber, there is a vein of lime of good coal and an apparently inexhaustible supply of iron ore in the vicinity. The attention of those wishing to invest in the stock business is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Bryan & Caughey in another column.

FARM No. 7, of Six Hundred Acres, in Cherry Hill township, Indiana county, Pa., about seven miles from the town of Indiana, on the road to Saltsburg, and within one mile of the town of Commodore, on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad. The improvements are large and commodious, consisting of a large two-story brick house, containing 12 rooms, a two-story frame house, containing four rooms, a large frame barn, 60 by 100 feet, with stabling for 50 head of cattle, and a fine young orchard of about 12 acres, stocked with choice varieties of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and is well adapted to stock feeding, and all underlaid with the richest bituminous coal of the best quality, and is of the many estates thereof. Think for one moment which interest of them all has contributed most to the increase in wealth, and consequently of our city, and the steamboats will be foremost in your mind. They have done more to make St. Louis what she is than any other one interest, and the value of our tonnage will now exceed $5,000,000. Railroads are now being constructed to all parts of the country, and the business of steamboating, as well as from insurance companies of this city, and we have now to meet the competition of a formidable rivalry, which will make a much larger reduction in the amount of insurance required in addition to the advance in rates, setting off, particularly in Missouri river freight rates, where the reduction is principally asked. We do not begrudge the advance in rates to Omaha are too large, and that 5½ per cent. to Fort. Benton is an unreasonable exaction, but the insurance companies are subject to the measurable community here if not reduced. We do not propose to say what the rates should be, but guarantee a saving of more than if the business is all driven to other cities and upon railroad lines, the insurance companies will be straightened out to the tune of the reliefs on upon wages has little effect, as it is apparent that Underwriters knows nothing of the price of wages or New York, as rates are twenty-five per cent. above a year ago, and more than double what they were a few years ago. Let the Underwriters of this city and Cincinnati and Louisville meet and agree upon a reduction of rates, and the result will be that the business will be largely increased, and the profits will be more than doubled. Let the Underwriters of this city and Cincinnati and Louisville meet and agree upon a reduction of rates, and the result will be that the business will be largely increased, and the profits will be more than doubled.

FARM No. 8, of Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about four miles from the town of Indiana, on the road to Saltsburg, and within one mile of the town of Commodore, on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad. The improvements are large and commodious, consisting of a large two-story brick house, containing 12 rooms, a two-story frame house, containing four rooms, a large frame barn, 60 by 100 feet, with stabling for 50 head of cattle, and a fine young orchard of about 12 acres, stocked with choice varieties of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and is well adapted to stock feeding, and all underlaid with the richest bituminous coal of the best quality, and is of the many estates thereof. Think for one moment which interest of them all has contributed most to the increase in wealth, and consequently of our city, and the steamboats will be foremost in your mind. They have done more to make St. Louis what she is than any other one interest, and the value of our tonnage will now exceed $5,000,000. Railroads are now being constructed to all parts of the country, and the business of steamboating, as well as from insurance companies of this city, and we have now to meet the competition of a formidable rivalry, which will make a much larger reduction in the amount of insurance required in addition to the advance in rates, setting off, particularly in Missouri river freight rates, where the reduction is principally asked. We do not begrudge the advance in rates to Omaha are too large, and that 5½ per cent. to Fort. Beaton is an unreasonable exaction, but the insurance companies are subject to the measurable community here if not reduced. We do not propose to say what the rates should be, but guarantee a saving of more than if the business is all driven to other cities and upon railroad lines, the insurance companies will be straightened out to the tune of the reliefs on upon wages has little effect, as it is apparent that Underwriters knows nothing of the price of wages or New York, as rates are twenty-five per cent. above a year ago, and more than double what they were a few years ago. Let the Underwriters of this city and Cincinnati and Louisville meet and agree upon a reduction of rates, and the result will be that the business will be largely increased, and the profits will be more than doubled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL ESTATE REGISTER,

OF

G. H. TOWER,

164 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Now offers at private sale, and advantageous terms, the following FARMS in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria Counties, and elsewhere:

FARM No. 1. A very valuable Tract of Fifty-eight Acres, situated in Lisbon township, Allegheny county, Pa., about four miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Washington Turnpike road. The improvements are a large two-story brick house, of 12 rooms, a two-story spring house, and a large barn, with all necessary outbuildings, and a fine young orchard of choice varieties of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and is well adapted to all kinds of feeding, and all underlaid with the richest bituminous coal of the best quality, and is of the many estates thereof. Think for one moment which interest of them all has contributed most to the increase in wealth, and consequently of our city, and the steamboats will be foremost in your mind. They have done more to make St. Louis what she is than any other one interest, and the value of our tonnage will now exceed $5,000,000. Railroads are now being constructed to all parts of the country, and the business of steamboating, as well as from insurance companies of this city, and we have now to meet the competition of a formidable rivalry, which will make a much larger reduction in the amount of insurance required in addition to the advance in rates, setting off, particularly in Missouri river freight rates, where the reduction is principally asked. We do not begrudge the advance in rates to Omaha are too large, and that 5½ per cent. to Fort. Beaton is an unreasonable exaction, but the insurance companies are subject to the measurable community here if not reduced. We do not propose to say what the rates should be, but guarantee a saving of more than if the business is all driven to other cities and upon railroad lines, the insurance companies will be straightened out to the tune of the reliefs on upon wages has little effect, as it is apparent that Underwriters knows nothing of the price of wages or New York, as rates are twenty-five per cent. above a year ago, and more than double what they were a few years ago. Let the Underwriters of this city and Cincinnati and Louisville meet and agree upon a reduction of rates, and the result will be that the business will be largely increased, and the profits will be more than doubled.

FARM No. 2. A tract of eighty-two Acres in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from West New-on, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad. The improvements are a good frame house, a frame bank barn and an orchard of 0 fruit trees, in good bearing order. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and is well adapted to all kinds of feeding, and all underlaid with the richest bituminous coal of the best quality, and is of the many estates thereof. Think for one moment which interest of them all has contributed most to the increase in wealth, and consequently of our city, and the steamboats will be foremost in your mind. They have done more to make St. Louis what she is than any other one interest, and the value of our tonnage will now exceed $5,000,000. Railroads are now being constructed to all parts of the country, and the business of steamboating, as well as from insurance companies of this city, and we have now to meet the competition of a formidable rivalry, which will make